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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 12th May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; the Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to Naser Nusserbhoy & Co, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

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For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Opposite to Kaka Parekh.

DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small ENGLISH STOVE, or AMERICAN KITCHENER Address, stating price, A. J. T., *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.
At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Fleur-de-lis*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1863. Agents for the Ship *Fleur-de-lis*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Belle Isle*, from London, are requested to send boats to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Babot, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STOEHR PRIEGER, & Co.
Agents for the *Belle Isle*.
Bombay, 9th May 1863.

NOTICE.—CAPTAIN J. B. BABOT, of the Ship *Belle Isle*, from London, hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the erection of THREE BUILDINGS in the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, viz., for the Chartered Bank, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and for Messrs. Remington & Co. Drawings and specifications for the same to be seen at the offices of the undersigned, at Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.'s premises in the Fort, on and after the 7th instant. No Tenders will be received after 5 o'clock P.M. on the 15th instant.

J. G. T. SCOTT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th April 1863.

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Plans, Specifications, and Schedules of quantities can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M.

The rates in the Estimates for some of these works having lately been revised, Contractors who may undertake any or all of them may anticipate a fair remuneration. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

G. CLOSE, Captain, R. E.
Executive Engineer, P. & K.
Ex. Engineer's Office, Poona, 8th May 1863.

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G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

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Bombay Gazette Office.

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An early application is desirable.

Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

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2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
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Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Dounton, near Simla.

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The property of the Dekkan Oil Press Company,

CONSISTING of a pair of Bramah (Hydraulic) Presses, with a set of Pumps, a Bruising Machine, and their respective fittings; the whole consigned to order by Craig, Fullerton & Co., of Paisley. Also, a number of Oil Tanks, and Cans of sizes.

The above, with the Land and Premises, which are eligibly situated, are worthy the attention of speculators. For particulars apply to

W. LESTER,
Poona, 28th April 1863. Manager.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE and WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, First Quality, Jules Mumm and Company, Rheims, Shipped by J. J. Bordes, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE.—Barton and Guestier's Beychevelle Claret, Ruinart Pere, and Fils' Champagne, A. Tribot Fils & Co.'s Old Cognac, Cortissos' Sherry, also Beaujolais Burgundy, a pleasant light Wine, warranted to keep for years in any climate.

Also a few of Milner and Son's Fire Resisting Safes.

Apply to Nowrojee Manockjee at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1863.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hadassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. Tod, Heatly & Co., London.

Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod, Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown	,, 35	,,
Moselle, superior Sparkling, extra 1st quality Brand, R. Tod and James	,, 38	,,
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Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal	,, 29	,,
Do. very dry, White Seal	,, 26	,,
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal	,, 30	,,
Brandy, fine Old Pale	,, 36	,,
Do. do. Brown	,, 36	,,

COUPLAND & Co.

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JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca*, *Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 Do.	,, 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	,, 85	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	,, 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	,, 35	do.	do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg. ,, 40 do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—

Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY,

WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. ......Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux	,,	,,	34
Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ... do ......Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	,,	,,	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	,,	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	,,	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	,,	,,	50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom.....Booth, London	,,	,,	
Do. ......Hollands, in cases	,,	,,	
WHISKEY......Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Brothers & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO BE VACATED FROM THE 15th PROXIMO.—A SNUG LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road, called the "Rozario Cottage." Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
23rd April 1863.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street Apply to Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, at Messrs Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO LET.—From 1st June (or 1st May if desired), the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road, No. 2.

TO BE LET FROM 1st JUNE 1863.—An airy and Commodious HOUSE, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Solicitor. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

27th April 1863.

TO LET.—A very large Godown in Nesbit Lane, No. 9. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJE BROS, No. 40, Medow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Two ROOMS, either for Offices, or Godowns. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—The Extensive Stone-Floored Godown, being the lower floor of the undersigned's Office. Can be used either as Godowns or as Offices; at present the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee & Co. Rent moderate.

Bombay, 14th April 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

TO LET.—A spacious WAREHOUSE, in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—A furnished Upper-roomed HOUSE in Mount Road, Mazagon, from 1st June to 30th September. Vehar Water on the Premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Marine Street.

Business Announcements.

HAIR DYE,

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay, 4. Medow Street, Fort.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

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DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCombie and Wright's, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity in forming the Public, that as much anatomical skill if required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance as the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest

Terms of Commission—5 per cent,

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge,
Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, orderwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment

Terms—Cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May.

Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.
16th April, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT and Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ ,,	,,	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	,,	3	12
Do. Hoes	,,	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 ,,	,,	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 ,,	,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 ,,	,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	,,	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do.	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	,,	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	,,	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	,,	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	,,	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	,,	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	4
Bass Brooms		3	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	0
Carriage Mops		1	0
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	,,	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	,,	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	,,	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	,,	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	,,	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	,,	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet		20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0
A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.			

SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.

VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

BASSETT & Co.

New Advertisements.

WE do hereby given notice that all bills due to us if not settled by the 1st June next, shall be handed over to our Solicitors for Recovery.

LAWSON & McKENZIE.
9th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Hamburgh Brig *Joachim Christia*, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND OF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it leaves the Ship's deck.

A. PETER, Master.
Bombay, 11th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Nagasaki*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OF BOATS to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand and otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Woods will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents for the *Nagasaki*.

FOR SALE.—A set of New ENGLISH SCREWS, 8 in Number. Apply to Captain Marshall at Cursetjee & Eduljee's, Forbes Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CUNLIFF'S Champagne in Qts.	Rs.	42
,, ,, in Pints	,,	23
,, Claret	,,	36
,, Sherry	,,	25
Ronaldson's Sherry	,,	28

REMINGTON & Co.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in Ceylon belonging to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the Court of Chancery, propose to offer at Public Sale in London, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted and in full bearing.

YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kadaganawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further particulars and conditions will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any information may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, TATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

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"Varied knowledge, hearty disposition, honest judgment, and genial ideas, such as any man may well be proud of, may be found in this work."—*North Wales Chronicle.*

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BUST OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS. THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF WALES.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

Special Notice.

The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that they have secured as a "Special Presentation Work," in addition to the New Series just completed, for the present season, a Statuette Bust of the

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA,
(12 inches high,)
Executed for the Society by F. M. Miller, Esq., in Copeland's Ceramic Statuary.

This interesting Bust has been pronounced by all who have seen it to be a most charming work, as well as an extremely successful likeness.

Subscriptions are now being received by Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. who undertake delivery in Bombay.

☞ *The Bust is on view in the Picture Room: Subscribers to this Work will be entitled, in addition, to one chance in the next distribution of prizes*

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A THEODOLITE, 5 inch Transit by *Troughton & Simms*, with compass and tripod stand	Rs. 500	0
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THE SAME for taking pictures 6 by 5	16	0

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ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonsieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

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WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

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Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
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Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleue Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 12th May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 1 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	98
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	233 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	13 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	26 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	78 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs 4,800 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafer Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000		
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36 }	98
Loan 1842-43 }	
Loan 1854-55 }	
New Five per Cent. Loan	106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	116

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Do. (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Do. (Seed)	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China } To Clyde } To Hull }	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

(PRICES CURRENT (11th May 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 475 to 476
Dhollera, (ready.)	" 458 to 460
Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 459 to 461
Oomravuttee	" 410 to 411
Compta	" 425 to 426
Dharwar Sawginned	" 526 to 527
Barsee, and Nuggur	" 415 to 417
Veraval	" 430 to 432
Khandeish	" 405 to 410
Poratbee	" 435 to 436
Accote	" 422 to 425
Mangalore	" 435 to 436
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-2 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black "	32 to 33
and White) "	37 to 38
Niger "	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" on demand } On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. }	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they become due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. ... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
Do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
Do. ... at 2s. 0⅛d. "
Do. ... at 2s. 0 1/16d. "
On demand ...

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

May 8th 1863. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" " " " 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " " 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" " " " 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	On demand ...1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	℔ cent	℔ anm.		
do. 9 do.	do.	5½	do.	do.	
do. 6 do.	do.	5	do.	do.	
do. 4 do.	do.	4½	do.	do.	
do. 3 do.	do.	4	do.	do.	

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11⅜d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53	"
On Demand	" 2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	
" On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863. R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight			2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s.	11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 6th May 1863. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE ... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0⅛d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 10	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 9 May.
11	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 10 May.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
May 11	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	Baz	Nacoda	Abbas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph* from Surat.—Major Prescott; Mr. Summers; Mr. Wilson and ninety natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester,* from Surat.—Major and Mrs. Hewett, and three children and one hundred and twenty-eight natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac,* to Surat.—One hundred and twenty-seven natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 11TH MAY 1863.

For London.

Prince Consort.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 16 cases Oilmanstores, 1 case Toys, John Tanner; 11 bales Wool, 33 cwt., Fernandise; 38 cases Olibanum, 89½ cwt., Bhimjee Cirpall; 100 chests Olibanum; 220 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 81 bags Black Pepper 70 cwt., 10 bags Tapiaca, 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., P. M. de Silva and Co.

Patterson.—138 pieces E. Teeth, Tickumjee Premjee.

Conway.—51 casks Cocoanuts Oil, 205 cwt., Cowasjee Eduljee.

Wellington.—65 hhds. Coanuts Oil, 261 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung.

For Liverpool.

Almora.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 83 bales Hemp, 290½ cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

Lillies.—200 bales Hemp, 300 cwt.. C. N. Cama and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Luckmeedass Hurribhoy; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Budda Pugul; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee.

Havelock.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 279 bales Cotton, 977 cwt., Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver; 41 bales Cotton, 143 cwt., Govindjee Megjee; 150 bales Cotton 525 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Tiger.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Black Eagle.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Vurdhman Premjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Damjee Husraz and Co.; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Etna.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany.

King of Italy.—75 bundles Hemp, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Miletus.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Nursy Champsey; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

General Simpson.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., 90 bales Wool, 270 cwt., Kessoo Wagjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Ludha Poonsy.

Glenalva.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co. 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Meycurn Dhunjee; 43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Dinshawjee Ruttonjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Jeatha Ludha.

Beloochee.—30 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.

John Stuart.—[illegible] bales Cotton, 82½ cwt., Goondram Hurdutroy; 600 bags Surseesed, 700 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmeechund Nursy.

Berbice.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muthoordasss Vusunjee; 25½ bales Cotton, 89¼ cwt., Goculdass Sewjee; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Dadabhoy Hormujee and Co.

Gertrude.—42 bales Wool, 126 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Africana.—200 bags Rapeseed, 300 cwt., Runchore Megjee.

Castilian.—84 bags Linseed, 126 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Sarawak.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Napier.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

Crescent.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Coorjee Premjee; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Dyall Bhimjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., H. Dewanker.

Otago.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Woomedchund Wookumchund; 170 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Mooljee Anundjee; 125 bales Cotton, 457½ cwt., Coorjee Mowjee.

May Queen.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Muthooradass Lowjee; 50½ bales Cotton, 176½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Broughton Hall.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Veerjee Nursey and Co.

Anna Dorothea.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Kessowjee Husraz.

Sam Mendel.—5 casks Sheathing Nails, 5 cwt., B. and A. Hormusjee.

Southern Belle.—201 bags Linseed, 301½ cwt., Woocumchund Muncharam; 500 bags Sursee Seed, 75 cwt., Javareelall Woomeasunker.

Sirocco.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Runchore Megjee.

General Neil.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Duke of Wellington.—125 bales Hemp, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

North.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Odha Nanjee.

Henry Moore.—900 bundles Country Gall, 450 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

For Saint Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—3,000 bags Linseed, 4,500 cwt., Lyon Brothers.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—8 cases Shawls, 121 pieces, A. H Huschke and Co.

For Havre.

Tyfon.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., J. Siegfield and Co.

Pudsey Dawson.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 box Cashmere Shawls, 26 pieces Hajee Mirja Suffer Miskey.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service.*—15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazel and Co.; 5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Jairoop; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoolarum Nursing; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewdass Baroolux; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.; 1 box Goroochundun, 45 lbs., Sallaymahomed Goolamhossain; 4 chests Heerabole, 13½ cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy; 11 chests P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Steamer *Singapore.*—61 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Mehta and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hookumchund; 9 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co; 90 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.; 1 box Cow Bazour, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fulcher, Cooper and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin; 24½ chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, C. Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 31½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugunath; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service.*—40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Jaytroop.

Steamer *Singapore.*—17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hookumchund; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 721 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.; 25 boxes Bar Silver, B. and A. Hormusjee.

For Penang.

Steamer *Singapore.*—2 boxes Company's Rupees, Forbes and Co.; 1 box Company's Rupees, 2 baskets Mangoes, P. M. de Silva and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Singapore.*—2 boxes Specie, Mercantile Bank.

For Woosung.

Steamer *Singapore.*—51 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhrumsy Poonjabhoy.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson ... Bombay.
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley ... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Bombay.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge ... Kurrachee.
*1022 Dalhousie, (screw), ... Bombay.
*387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) ... ... Bombay.
*225 Euphrates, ... Bombay.
*495 Falkland, 12 (corvette) ... ... Bombay.
*1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), ... Calcutta.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang ... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett ... Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale ... Bombay.
*167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Neroudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
*140 Pleiad, (screw), Hewison ... Bombay.
*1246 Prince Arthur (screw), ... Bengal P. W. Dept.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams ... Bombay.
49 Snake, 1 (paddle), Syrang ... Bombay Harbour.
*258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay,
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott ... Aden.
*1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle) ... ... Bombay.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co.
682 Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co.
1040 Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co. (c. l. March 23)
1236 Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 2)
535 Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 29)
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson.
1107 Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 30)
862 Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1046 Americana, Potts MacNee & Co.
1042 Bavelaw, Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. l. April 29)
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. March 11)
632 Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.
557 Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 1)
551 Boldon Lawn, Robinson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1332 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1065 Castalian, Welburn—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1081 Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co.
1333 Crescent, English—F. Chambers. (c. l. April 23)
156 Culloden, Smith—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. April 29)
1848 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
666 Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
661 Duke of Wellington—Finlay, Clarke & Co. (c.l. April 15)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
1950 Etna, Graham—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1540 Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.
1212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co.
268 Feronia, R. Hutchinson—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. (l. c. May 5)
565 Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 23)
937 General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1121 General Simpson, Coxhead—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1051 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 11)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1549 Henry Fernie,—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1117 Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1763 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1343 King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Apr. 7)
1665 Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co. (c. l. March 4)
1067 May Queen, Pennie. (c. l. April 17)
747 Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur. (c. l. March 21)
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—Coupland & Co.
1231 North, Brown.—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 20)
1350 Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
1001 Otago, Marsterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 25)
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Apr 22.)
493 Pharamond, W. H. Searl—Dr. Burjorjee. (c. l. May 6)
1328 Princess Alexandra—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 11)
973 Rajah of Cochin, Cumming—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
632 Recorder, Sharp—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 4)
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 18)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1149 Sirocco, G. Berriman—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 9)
1378 Sir John Mandeville, Bright—R. Steuart & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 20)
1075 South, Wilson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. May 8)
998 Tiger, Ogg—Narmith & Co. (c. l. March 25)
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Macnee & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1190 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
FOR HAVRE.
530 Neptunes Bride, Wetherburn—J. Seigfried. (c. l. April 21)
523 Pudsey Dawson, Baker—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Apr. 28)
394 Typhoon, Strumotz—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. April 10)
FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.
FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
600 United Service (s), Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. Apr. 30)
ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.
425 Baronet Family—Pestonjee Jehangir. (c. l. April 29)
702 Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns Hobart & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
931 Ann, W. H. Lemon—HajeeMahomed Sidick. (c.l. Apr. 25)
679 Asteroid, Gardener. (c. l. May 2)
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—Cornforth & Co.
656 Mohmedshah, Balma—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. April 23)
FOR KURRACHEE.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Grant—A. Sooitanally. (c. l. April 25)
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
590 Solomon Shaw, Nacoda—Hajee E. Aboodin. (c. l. Apr. 23)
FOR CHINA.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
900 Singapore (s), Gribble.—P. & O. Co. (c. l. May 9)
FOR SHANGHAI.
771 Sovereign of India, W. Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
445 Coringa (s), Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. May 2)
FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
1200 Jeddo (s), Brown.—P. & O. Co. (c. l. May 8)
FOR ZANZIBAR COAST.
446 Nadershaw, Nacoda—C. Natha.
NOT FIXED.
366 Alexandres, Petterson—Volkart Brothers.
86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
900 Allum Gheir, G. Henderson—H. A. Mahomed.
84 Ammatool Currim, Nacoda—H. A. L. Cadoo.
792 Anne Armstrong, Oliver—M. N. Bhownuggar.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
946 Aratoon Apcar, (s), D. Smidt—D. Sassoon & Co.
680 Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co.
Belle Isle, Babot—Stochr Priegar & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart Latham & Co.
1246 British India, Hatrick—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
381 City of Palaces, Nacoda.
1247 Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
743 Edith Byrne, Whitway—J. S. Moore & Co.
498 Ellen Masters, H. Pearce R. Heerachund
532 Edmondsbury, Varley—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda.
1069 Forganhall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Maneckchund.
894 Futtle Gool Azees, S. Moate—H. S. M. Arbee.
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
1349 Glee Maiden, Marshall—Souza Pinto & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
1444 H. C. Kidston, Jinman—J. Clover & Co.
1596 John Liun, Browning—Lawrence & Co.
366 Joachim Christian—A. Peters.
450 Kurrachee (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.
683 Lewchew, Sinclair—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
272 Louisa, Knew—H. S. Oomer.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
573 Mary Crocker, Staber—H. M. Sidick.
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia.
366 Mina, Nordstran—Finlay Scott & Co.
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.
391 Nerbudda, Nacoda—C. Virzdass.
692 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.
98 Pauline, T. Harrison.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
Pioneer (s), R. Taunton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1230 Powerful, Nixon—Leckie & Co.
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sedick.
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1164 Telegraph, Woolgrove—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
364 Telegraph Bernard.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
1122 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
981 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co.
1265 Zuleika, J. W. Glover—Bramhall & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Braaley.
1450 Malta (s), G. Hyde.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
492 Adelaide, Jardine.
749 Art Union, Morrison.
700 Birkby, Purdy.
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co. March 8
882 Cyclops, Cordiner.
1954 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co. March 3
531 Dovercourt, Heigho.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor.
831 Janet Cowao, McKirdy.
756 Lord Raglan, Rybert. Jan. 12
1987 Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co. March 1
774 Mahratta, Hickman.
187 Maldon, Seals—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Feb. 4
844 Minnehaha, Morgan.
950 Octavia, Bristow. Feb. 14
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
492 Sirocco—Burjorjee & Co. Feb. 24
744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies. Feb. 25
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. March 21
940 Wings of the Wind, Wyllie.
FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.
905 Southern Light. Jan. 24
FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.
1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co. Nov. 6
FROM LIVERPOOL.
1162 Africa, Bowie. Dec. 9
904 Baron Renfrew, Thomas.
639 Barbara. March 24
589 Bon Accord, Campbell. Feb. 1
814 Bloomer, Goodwin. Feb. 11
668 Ceuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. March 6
1119 Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co. Feb. 6
Eliza Bencke, Jackson. March 9
1000 Eliza, Inckerson. Dec. 7
1091 Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.
220 Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.
1165 Gatineau, Cumming. Feb. 8
647 Greive Berg, Snellman. Feb. 18
819 Harry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 13
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson.
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co. Feb. 9
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 22
958 Mathean, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co. Jan. 7
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co. Feb. 13
1157 Neptunes Bride, Kirby.
1001 Norah Graeme, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 9
1034 Old England, Bulman. Feb. 23
982 Prince [illegible], Roy—H. Forman. April 3
1357 [illegible], Dawson.
900 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.
370 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
965 Tangier.
1178 Thomas Seddan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
830 Araminta, Blay. Dec. 21
1623 Agenoria, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co. Nov. 21
1005 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. April 1
903 Blencathra, Stewart. Jan. 18
885 Chevalier, Perkins. Dec. 26
1046 Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 21
936 Elizabeth, Stewart. Jan. 21
1343 Levant, Ferran. Jan. 21
1459 Research, Kirk. Feb. 13
791 Robina. March 18
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 2
FROM NEWPORT.
948 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.
FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.
1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
FROM CARDIFF.
427 Enterprise, Haynes.
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.
798 Amity, Stenson. Jan. 23
890 Congress, Drinkwater. Feb. 7
960 Falkland, Pender.
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan. March 12
533 Neptune, Veary.
Shannon, Hemsworth. Nov. 25
1155 Sabino. March 8
705 Southern Rights. March 9
654 Sparkling Wave, Emery. Dec. 10
1023 Wandering Jew, Smart. Feb. 7
FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
1150 Lincluden Castle, Smith. Sept. 9
FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.
950 Highland Light, Crowell. Feb. 16
1800 Thomas Harward, Robinson. Feb. 16
FROM GALLE.
La Japan (s).
858 Reigate, Ewart Latham & Co.
140 Sonderborg.
Tobin (s).
FROM SUNDERLAND.
1381 Dragoon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
853 England.—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Feb. 7
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
334 Crusader.
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.
1199 Baden. (put back.)
500 Elizabeth Douthwaite.
FROM THE CLYDE.
684 Antigua, Evans—Finlay Clark & Co.
525 City of London, Headry—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 7
Cheduba (s) B. I. S. N. Co.
FROM STOCKHOLM.
430 Elizabeth, Caisson.
FROM ADEN.
1023 Agenoria, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
712 Daphne Farmar.
1001 Maxwell. Jones.
237 Morning Light, Gillies—Lawrence & Co. March 25
1300 Rangoon. Jan. 8
1340 Royal Visitor.
1250 Sarah M.
1636 Star of Brunswick, Killick Nixon & Co.
FROM CALCUTTA.
655 Ally. April 6
679 Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co. March 7
Atiet Rohoman. April 17
1361 Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co. April 17
Clymene.
Day Dream.
769 India, (s), Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.
664 Mary Ann.
169 Maharaj, (s), Kidder—B. I. S. N. Co.
942 Miriam—Lawrence & Co.
559 Punjaub. April 17
Rohamanee. March 27
938 Sebastopol—E. Bates & Co.
FROM CHINA.
932 St. Bernard, Brown. Feb. 24
FROM MOULMEIN.
546 Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co. March 19
868 John Kerr—Cohen & Co. March 26
698 Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co.
961 Minniehaha,—Morgan.
631 Raritan, Bliss.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—May 5, Screw Steamer *Maharaj,* J. Kidder, to Bombay.
Do. Brig *Lord Harris,* A. Bridges, to Nagore.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Babington, Ensign A. C. D. D., H. M.'s 6th B. N. I., from sick leave, from Cannanore.

Rowlandson, Ensign J. A., 15th H. M.'s Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Waghorn, Assistant Surgeon A. R., Civil Surgeon, on sick leave.

Blair, Lieut. C. R., 2nd Gr. Regt., on leave, from Belgaum.

Brinck, Assistant Surgeon W., 109th Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Whitehill, Lieut. Colonel C. S., 109th Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Bacon, Major, Brigade Major, from leave from Matheran.

Jopp, Lieut., Cadre 22th N. I., attached 3rd N. I., to join 18th N. I., from Tanna.

Tabutean, Captain A. O., 93rd Highlanders, on leave, from Sealkote, Punjaub.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

Keays, Lieut., Commissariat on duty, to Sudashewgur.

Prescott, Major, Hyderabad Contingent, on duty, to Aurungabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MAY 11TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The removal of the Land Fortifications, having been determined upon by Government, the Officer Commanding the Harbour Batteries, is authorised to employ labourers to remove the guns on the western face of the Fort.

2. Major E. A. Bacon, Brigade Major, having returned from leave of absence resumed charge of his duties from yesterday.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 9th May 1863.

The Government of India has ruled that the principle of the New Clothing Regulations and of the Royal Warrant, Dated 24th August 1857, (the issue of clothing in advance) shall be applied generally to the whole Army.

The Commander-in-Chief notifies in orders that Government has accordingly directed, that steps be at once taken to adjust the arrear claims to clothing of all men (European and Native) now in Her Majesty's service, enlisted in the Indian service prior to the 1st January 1855, by payment to them of compensation lieu of clothing for 1861-62 at the rate prescribed by the Clothing Regulations of 1855.

Bills to be supported by nominal rolls shewing the date of enlistment of each claimant.

The clothing now in course of issue and in all future issues will accordingly be designated clothing in advance.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain T. H. Turner, Examiner Ordnance Department, from 14th May to 14th November 1863, to proceed to England, on private affairs.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. Colonel E. W. Donovan from 16th April to 16th October, in extension on private affairs.

56th Foot.—Ensign G. D. Grimes, from 14th January to 14th April 1864, to England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:

6th Inniskilling Dragoons.—Major Swindley from 1st May to 31st August 1863, on private affairs.

6th Regiment N. I.—Colonel H. James, Commanding at Asseerghur from 6th to 31st May 1863, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

7th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. E. H. T. Tyndall from 18th to 20th March, in extension of 60 days privilege leave granted by the Brigadier Commanding, Belgaum.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN YOUNG.

Bombay Marine Office, 11th May 1863.

The Gun Boat *Clyde,* I. N., was paid off on Saturday the 9th instant, the Commander, Officers, servants, Coal Trimmers and time expired Stokers, were discharged to the shore: Warrant Officers, Engineers, Apprentices, Petty Officers, Seamen and bounty Stokers to the *Ajdaha,* as supernumeraries and the Marines to Head Quarters.

James Bowler, Ship's Corporal of the *Ajdaha,* is to be discharged.

James Bowler, is appointed to the *Hugh Rose,* as writer.

The Superintendent of Floating Batteries, is directed to take charge of the Gun-boat *Clyde.*

The services of the undermentioned medical subordinates not being required in the Bombay Marine they are hereby discharged to the shore and directed to report themselves to the Deputy Inspector General P. D. and B. M:—

Messrs. J. Ranger, E. McGoch, T. Keytan, W. Roan, Assistant Apothecary.

Mr. Fonceca Assistant Apothecary from *Ajdaha,* is directed to join the *Hugh Rose.*

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

DEATHS.

On the 5th May, at Mazagon, Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. G. E. Wilkinson, of the P. and O. Co.'s service, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

On the 9th May, at Chinchpoogly, R. Bennett, Esq., Senior, aged 73.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "JEDDO," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th May 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

Weight under	*Viâ Marseilles.*	*Viâ Southampton.*
½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th May.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG MAILS.

The Mails for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per steamer "UNITED SERVICE," will be closed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 12th instant, at 12 noon.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland postage.

SIND MAILS.

Mails for KURRACHEE, SCINDE, GAUDUR, MUSCAT BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORA, per Steamer *Corringa,* will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND.—14 and 29—10 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—26th Sept. and 10th Nov. after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 4TH TO THE 10TH MAY (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
May 4	29.812	29.730	81.0	90.6	76.0	77.0	None.	None.
" 5	29.820	29.734	80.4	90.2	76.4	79.5	"	"
" 6	29.766	29.667	80.6	90.0	77.0	80.0	× 1	"
" 7	29.795	29.708	81.3	91.4	77.3	79.3	None.	"
" 8	29.796	29.688	82.4	93.2	77.6	80.0	"	"
" 9	29.776	29.698	82.0	92.4	77.0	80.5	"	"
" 10			Sun	day.				"

May 4.—Clouded with cirro cumuli and nimbi.
" 5.— " " " "
" 6.— " " " "
" 7.— " " " "
" 8.—Densely clouded with cirro cumuli and nimbi.
" 9.— " " " "

THE PUBLISHING OFFICE
OF
The Bombay Gazette
HAS BEEN
REMOVED
FROM THIS DAY
TO THE
NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE
MILITARY SQUARE.
Bombay, 30th April 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 6
AGRA	May 5	LAHORE	May 2
ALLAHABAD	Apr 21	LONDON	Apr 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Apr 6	MADRAS	May 6
BANGALORE	May 5	MALTA	Apr 7
COCHIN	May 2	MEERUT	May 1
CALCUTTA	May 2	OUDH	May 2
CAPE	Jan 21	PUNJAUB	May 1
CEYLON	May 1	PENANG	Apr 25
DELHI	May 4	RANGOON	Apr 1
FRANCE	Apr 5	SUEZ	Apr 13
HONGKONG	Apr 15	SINGAPORE	Apr 23

THE
Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863.

THE import-trade of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1861-62 amounts according to the official returns to 2,185 lacs. These figures are made up of

Merchandize	1,232 lacs.
Horses	3 "
and Treasure	950 "
	2,185 lacs.

Why *horses* should be thus singled out for specification, does not clearly appear. Be the reason what it may, we find that the above 2,185 lacs of *imports* are against 2,130 lacs of *exports* and *re-exports* for the same year, these latter being particularised in the same way, namely, merchandize, *horses,* and treasure. The net result then of the financial operation of the year is that we have the rest of the world on the credit side of our ledger to the extent of 55 lacs, or in other words, that these 55 lacs represent a debt due by us to some country or countries which have had trade relations with us during the year. This doubtless speaks highly of our credit in the commercial world, but we are not sure whether political economy will not take alarm at such a state of things. There is, however, no cause for anxiety on this head. For although a novice coming to these returns for the first time is likely to run away with the notions that we are tempting our good fortune too much in thus taking advantage of the credit accorded to us in the commercial world, yet when these figures are duly manipulated according to the known rules of commerce, it will turn out that far from being in debt any where, the measure of our liabilities is only a technical addition to our assets.

Before proceeding, however, to develop this apparent paradox let us premise that a large trading country like India, not only imports goods which she requires for her actual consumption, but she likewise imports those which are needed by her neighbouring customers, and which those customers are unable, from one cause or another, to import for themselves direct from the countries where the articles are produced. Thus for example, the cotton goods that we import from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and other countries amount in value to 374 lacs. If the whole of this quantity remained in the country, we would legitimately take credit for the full amount and seems 374 *lacs* as the value of our imports. But such is not the case. We import these goods not only for ourselves but also for our neighbours of the Persian and the Arabian Gulfs, on the African coast, and the adjoining countries. These customers of ours evidently do not appear to obtain credit from the countries producing these piece goods for importing them direct; and hence they give us the custom, and we acting as their importers or middlemen, reimburse ourselves for our trouble by charging commission or profit on the cost. But the goods thus exported are not our legitimate *Imports.* They are technically *re-exports,* and the value of these amounted during 1861-62 to 241 lacs. Deducting this amount from 2,185 lacs, the total for imports during the same year, we have 1,944 lacs as the value of our imports *proper,* so to speak.

We said above, that the exports and the re-exports together amounted for 1861-62 to 2,130 lacs. Allowing then the *re-exports* to take care of themselves, we have 1,889 lacs as the total value of our exports *proper* against 1,944 lacs of imports *proper,* which leaves a difference of 55 lacs as the excess of imports over exports. How can this excess be accounted for? Is it that we import far in advance of our means, or take credit for goods which legitimately belong to others? Fortunately we are doing no such thing. Merchants when they value their goods for Custom-house purposes are in the habit of doing so on different principles for *imports* and *exports.* Thus, cotton which we export is valued in the Customs entry at the market price of the day leaving out of sight the expenses it incurs such as freight, insurance, shipping charges, &c. Imports too are similarly valued, but then it should be borne in mind, that unless the market price of *imported* goods included besides their cost, the charges of freight and insurance as well as profit to the importers, trade would be hardly worth following. Bearing this fact in mind, the excess of 55 *lacs* of imports over exports, is not at all out of the way, and the fact itself is indicative of the money worth which our exports command, it being a fraction over 102¾ for every Rs. 100 of goods that we sell to foreign countries.

Indeed if any thing, this excess of 2¾ per cent. of imports over exports is below, rather than over the mark. Turning to the returns with a view to find some clue to guide us to a true estimate on this head, we find the compilers unconsciously betrayed into a confession which goes some way to account for the very narrow margin of imports over exports. At page last but two of the introduction (para. 90) we are told, that "duty free articles for the most part have been entered at the value declared by the owner, while to some articles a value has been fixed by the Custom-house." No wonder then that between the two methods of appraisement,—we should be put out of our reckoning in this instance. The laxity in the value of such returns was a matter of complaint even in England, till legislation was invoked, in the interests of correct statistics, and we believe that at home all free imports and exports are valued by their respective owners under pain of a pecuniary penalty in a case of wrong or incorrect declaration. Why should not our local legislators bethink themselves of some such enactment? It is certainly desiderated in the interest of commerce, while much of their recent labours were to say the least of it, a work of supererogation. To return, however, to the tables, we find that the 2,185 lacs of imports, are made up of 1,235 lacs of *merchandize,* and 950 lacs of *treasure.* Of *merchandize proper,* of which there are enumerated some 102 articles in alphabetical order, *cotton goods* have the ascendant over all, their quota being 374 lacs. *Metals* come next in the list, their contribution being 311½ lacs. This is exclusive of some 20 lacs of *machinery,* and 15 lacs of *manufactured metals.* So that if we reckon up metals in one shape or another their contribution will come up to very near 350 lacs or nearly that of *cotton goods.* These are the only two items which have attained the unique honor of *eight* digits in the table. Those that are entitled to follow them halt by a digit, and of these a drone leads the van. We mean *military stores* whose contribution amounts to 65½ lacs. The speciality about this item is that it has nearly doubled itself within the year under report, its total during the previous year (1860-61) having been only 33½ lacs. How this can be accounted for, does not easily appear, for the temper of the times has been adverse enough to any increase in the military department. But as the busy bees in this hive of industry can have nothing to say to the drone, we will leave him alone in the enjoyment of what we cannot help calling his ill-gotten wealth, and turn our attention to the business in hand. The second best in the phalanx headed by *military stores* is, *sugar and sugarcandy,* with its 55 lacs, and this item is followed at but one remove, by its twin sister *fruits* which brings its quota of near 40 lacs. We say, at but one remove, and that remove is occupied by silk with its 48 lacs. The other items that make up the phalanx of seven digits are—

Railway materials	29 lacs.
Spices	25 "
Gunnies	23 "
Coal	20 "
Grains	17 "
Ivory	14 "

To enumerate the specialities about these items; while the *first* has dwindled down to half its proportion (of 59 lacs) of the previous year of 1860-61, the *second, third,* and *fourth* have well-nigh doubled themselves during the same interval, their figures for 1860-61 being fractions over 14 (lacs) for each respectively.

There has been one working bee, however, which has been all the rage of late in these parts, but which we have been hitherto obliged to neglect, for we believe that she has played the truant in the company in which we find her. We mean cotton, which says the report was imported to the value of 168½ lacs during 1861-62. Let those believe the statement who can;—we, having only the figures of the compilers to go by, cannot. From what countries is this value of cotton imported into Bombay? The report tells us, from Great Britain, from Gujerat, from Concan, from Malabar, from Canara, from Cutch, from Africa, from the Arabian and the Persian Gulfs, from Hongkong, from Kurrachee, from Goa, from Mauritius, from Sonmeanee, and from Meckran. The sum total of the import of *cotton* from these places, however, is 611 lacs, (page 39.) Supposing, however, that the imports were meant from only foreign or external countries, we find the figures to be

Great Britain	Rs. 7,414
Arabian and Persian Gulfs including Aden	" 87,970
Hongkong	" 0
Mauritius	" 3,000
	Rs. 98,384

or hardly even one lac. We have manipulated the figures given in the table at page 39 in several ways, but without finding the Sesame. Doubtless the compilers must have some means of bringing out these 168½ lacs of imported cotton, but unless they desire that their reports should only attain the same sort of intelligibility as *Bradshaw's Railway Guide,* they should take pity on poor "outside barbarians," and let us a little into these Custom-house mysteries.

We have lingered rather long over this first table of imports, but we cannot quit it without a passing glance over the figures for *treasure.* These as we said above, amount to 950 lacs. And what are the items that go to make up what we understand by the term *treasure?* We had hitherto thought that gold and silver and coins of these metals were popularly known under that designation, but there are more things in heaven and earth than we dream of in our philosophy, and we accordingly find that *copper* is also a part of *treasure* so-called. At least it is so considered by the Customs officials of Bombay, for we find that during the year under review there were imported 80 rupees worth of copper treasure. We do not know whether we ought to thank the compilers for this, what to us, is information, but we would not have hesitated in professing our gratitude if they had been a little more explicit, and told us, whether these *eighty rupees* worth of treasure was of raw copper or manufactured in the shape of coin.

THE China Mail which arrived a few days ago brought no intelligence of any kind regarding the chronic warfare between the Taepings and the Chinese Government, nor has there been any fresh incident in connexion with European interference in it, since the taking of Souching.

Considerable excitement, however, had been caused amongst the English Merchants resident at Shanghae by the publication of some despatches from Sir Frederick Bruce, our Ambassador at Peking, addressed to Mr. Medhurst, Consul General at Shanghae, on the position in which these and other residents there were placed, in regard to the land they were settled on, and the relation in which they stood to the Chinese Government. The notion hitherto entertained by the British settlers at Shanghae, has been, that that place, or at least so much of it as they occupied, had been conceded by the Chinese Government to the British, that the land they rented was so much British territory, ruled by English law, and that all Chinese residents within the settlement were amenable only to British jurisdiction. This notion, however, the despatches of Sir Frederick Bruce completely dissipates. In his despatch to Mr. Consul Medhurst, dated 8th September 1862, he says:

> "The British Concession at Shanghae was neither a transfer nor a lease of the land in question to the British Crown. It was simply an agreement that British subjects should be allowed to acquire land for their personal accommodation within a certain space, in order that they might have the advantage of living together.
>
> "The land so acquired remains Chinese territory, it is subject to the land tax, and, if the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government over it is denied, it is denied because, in China, it was deemed essential for the security of British trade that the person and establishment of the trader should be secured from molestation.

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"But the character of the concession has been entirely altered by the acts of the foreigners themselves. Instead of being a Foreign Settlement, it has become a Chinese City, in which a few foreigners reside amidst a large Chinese population. The security and comfort which were supposed to be derived from isolating the foreign community have been sacrificed, and land has been acquired, not for the legitimate purpose of accommodating foreigners, but in order to build on it Chinese houses, which are tenanted by Chinese at high rents, attracted by the protection our bayonets afford, and by immunity from their natural authorities."

In another despatch dated 22nd January last, he farther takes occasion to impress on the British Community at Shanghae through the Consul, that "we have no right to interfere between the Chinese people and their authorities; that the words 'Sanctity of the British Concession' have no meaning; and that we have no power to compel the Chinese, who live within the so termed concession, to pay any tax for local purposes except through and with the consent of their own authorities."

The whole system at Shanghae is "indeed a mistake," and it is well that our Ambassador has pronounced his opinion in time. A notion was beginning to prevail that Shanghae was British property, that it should be organized and governed as if it were a British Colony, and the residents were bent on establishing for their benefit, local Government after true English fashion. The anamalous position in which British merchants are placed at Shanghae and other ports in China, and the tendency to spread themselves and acquire property and power there, seem almost the exact counterpart of the early factors at our first settlements in India, such as at Surat, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Nothing but prompt vigilance on the part of the British Government, to keep the Anglo-Chinese factors within their legal position and bounds, will save us from endless encroachments; for if these are connived at and not stopped, the squabbles certain to result from them, may ultimately land us in a second career of eastern conquest and spoliation, which may prove more troublesome and less justifiable than the first.

THE *Friend of India* in an article headed "India in Parliament" says :—

"It is well understood that the *cheval de bataille* in the attack of Indian reformers on Sir Charles Wood, is to be, in particular, the reversal of Lord Canning's land policy and pledges, and, in general, the more than East Indian Company's opposition to the application of English skill and capital to India. It is well known also that the battle was not to be fought till after Easter, when Mr. Henry Seymour was to put the question whether, considering the state of the cotton supply, it was not expedient to carry Lord Canning's Waste Land Resolution into effect. But the mutterings of the storm were heard before Easter in a way which points to the thorough dissatisfaction of all parties, whether they know India or not, with the administration of the present Secretary of State."

We have a great curiosity to know who these reformers are whom the *Friend* alludes to, and trust he will be kind enough to tell us, and farther that he will be obliging enough to inform us, what their "policy." We hope it may be different from Lord Canning's whose misfortune it was never to have any of a definite nature, and whose so called "land policy" was a mere piece of reckless wilfulness and insubordination, which the Home Government with all its kindness for and indulgence towards him, (and it showed him much of both) felt constrained in the true interests of the people of India, aye and of European settlers also, to modify and in part to set aside. We should like to know how the cotton supply question could be immediately affected, supposing Lord Canning's waste land resolutions were law at the present moment? The reformers are in a sorry plight with a leader like Henry Seymour. The *Friend* says there is a "thorough dissatisfaction of all parties, whether they know India or not with the administration of the present Secretary of State;" the dissatisfaction of such a class as the *Friend* describes, a class we believe without a definite purpose or a real grievance, is about the best justification of the Secretary of State's policy that he can have. With grievance mongers after the fashion of Mr. Henry Baillie, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Vansittart, Lord Lyveden, &c., the Secretary of State need not be seriously disturbed in the devoted attention he gives to the important business, he has daily to deal with.

LOCAL.

THE Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, will sit to-morrow to dispose of appeals in Criminal Cases.

THE KHOJAH SCHOOL.—The Khojahs are day by day appreciating the results derived from giving a sound education to their children. About six months ago, when the first annual exhibition of prizes to the successful pupils of this school was held, there were only sixty boys, but since then the number of boys have been augmented to 125. This is a great change. The reforming Khojahs have lately purchased a commodious building for the accommodation of the pupils.

THE following is the Programme of Music to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor on the Esplanade this evening :—

MARCH, "Germania"	*Kuhner.*
OVERTURE, "Der Wildschutz"	*Lortzing.*
WALTZ, "Die Adepten"	*Strauss.*
SELECTION, "Ruy Blas"	*Glover.*
DUETT, (op), "Les Huguenots"	*Meyerbeer.*
QUADRILLE, "Louisen"	*Strauss.*
GALOP, "Gruss an Leipzig"	*Labitzky.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 9th May 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 5,225,000
Public Deposits	„ 1,979,705
Other Deposits	„ 13,597,694
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„ 498,720
Rest	„ 782,566
Rupees...	22,083,685

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs. 3,183,057
Credit Accounts on do. do.	„ 971,262
Bills discounted	„ 9,197,218
Dead Stock	„ 489,368
Balances with Branches and Agents	„ 3,911,023
Cash and Currency Notes	„ 4,331,757
Rupees...	22,083,685

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results :—

An increase in public Deposits of	813,920
A decrease in other Deposits of	2,024,141
An increase in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of	46,915
An increase in the Rest of	36,584
An increase in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	292,655
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of	149,407
A increase in Bills Discounted of	130,927
An increase in Dead Stock of	103
A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of	273,133
A decrease in cash and currency notes of	1,164,827

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—11TH MAY 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

PUTRID FISH.—Motoo, a fisherman, was charged on the information of Mr. Higgins, with exposing for sale in the Fort market, fish unfit for the food of man on the 7th instant.

The evidence of Sabajee Sumboo, and Mr. Higgins, was of so satisfactory a nature as to cause a conviction.

The Magistrate taking into consideration the seriousness of the offence, together with the fact that the defendant had been fined before, sentenced the prisoner to be fined in the sum of ten rupees.

THEFT.—Goolam Hoossein Mahomed, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing articles of wearing apparel, and a brass lamp, of the aggregate value of twelve rupees, the property of Wuzeerun, on Saturday last.

Wuzeerun is a prostitute and lives in Chuckla. On Saturday night the prisoner came to her. At three o'clock P.M. of the day she saw all the property safe in a box in her room. She was awake up to three o'clock A.M. On the morning of Sunday last at about six o'clock A.M. she missed the prisoner and found her box broken open and missed the articles named in the charge. On Sunday last seeing the prisoner along the road in a state of intoxication, prosecutrix got him apprehended.

The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

CHEATING.—The following information was laid yesterday by Mr. Edward Walter Moses against one Bonnert under the circumstances mentioned as below.

Mr. Edward Walter Moses, deposed,—I am an assistant in the firm of Messrs. J. and W. Watson, tailors, &c., Bombay, whose shop is in No. 1 Hummum Street, Fort. On the eighth of this month namely, on Friday last, while I was in the said shop, a person calling himself Bonnert came there and purchased goods as per Bill, amounting to rupees 148-8. He represented himself as belonging to the Locomotive Department G. I. P. Railway. After he had purchased the goods he said "send the Bill to Berkley Place, and I will pay you to-morrow." The bill was sent as ordered, but the peon returned without the money. I went myself to Berkley Place this morning and saw the said Bonnert who promised to pay for the said goods at three o'clock this afternoon, which promise he has not fulfilled. On enquiry at the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway I received information in consequence of which I verily believe that the said Bonnert is not employed in that Department and has no connection whatever with the Railway. His name, moreover, I verily believe, is not Bonnert, but N. A. Bonnaire, I therefore charge the said Bonnaire with cheating and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate said that he would not be justified in issuing out a warrant of apprehension, but he would for the present order a summons to be issued against the said Bonnaire for his appearance in Court.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Pandoo Dadoo and Bhagoo Dowlutia, were placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Canjee Maljee on Friday the eighth instant.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that on Friday last at six P. M., he was standing at the side of their depot at Colaba. The prisoners were drunk and told him to go. They both knocked him down and struck him with their fists witness cried out, and a police sepoy got him released.

Cross-examined by the second prisoner,—He did not go into his stable; witness did not ask for fire. Did not commence to create a disturbance.

Police sepoy No. 150 stated, that at about six P. M., of Friday last when prisoners were assaulting the prosecutor he went running. He then took them to a European Constable.

The prisoners denied the charge.

The Magistrate said that the evidence was not sufficient to prove the guilt of the prisoners, and at the same time it appeared to him that the charge was a trumped up one, and therefore discharged them.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

TORTURING A HORSE.—Ibrahim Dadoo, a hack-buggy driver, was placed at the bar, charged with torturing his horse, on the Girgaum Road, on the eleventh instant.

Bheewa Tookaram stated,—I am a police constable No. 236. This day at eleven o'clock I saw defendant driving his hack-buggy along the Girgaum Road. I stopped the prisoner and I found sores on the horses back. There were ten sores altogether.

The above statement was confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Constable Jackson.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and fined him fifteen rupees.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Canjee Moloo and Cowasjee Pallonjee, were placed at the bar, charged with using abusive and insulting words towards Mr. John Thompson on the Duncan Road, on Sunday last.

Mr. Thompson is a seaman and lived at Burjorjee's Tavern in the Duncan Road. About half-past ten o'clock of the tenth instant he was in a house in Duncan Road. He was upstairs in the front room. Defendants came upstairs, witness asked them what they wanted. He told them to go downstairs. Upon this the defendants made use of abusive and indecent language towards the prosecutor. Defendants were afterwards given into custody.

The Magistrate said that no case was made out against the prisoners and therefore discharged them.

VIOLATION OF DUTY AS A POLICE RAMOSEE.—Ryman Alawoodeen, Police Ramosee No. 1265, was brought up charged with violation of his duty as a police Ramosee, in throwing a small bundle over the wall into the Common Jail on Sunday last.

From the evidence of Mr. James Raymon, assistant Marshal on the Debtors' side of the Common Jail, it appeared that the defendant was a police Ramosee doing duty at the Jail. On the morning of Sunday last at about nine o'clock, Mr. Raymon was outside, and saw the prisoner on the road on the South side of the Jail. Witness told the naik to go out and see what he was doing there. The naik took no notice. Prosecutor went out and saw the prisoner throw a bundle over the jail wall. He immediately ran up to the prisoner and seized him. The bundle was thrown into the Criminal part of the jail where the Europeans are confined. It was the duty of the prisoner to have prevented any thing being thrown into the Jail. Witness searched for the bundle but could not find it.

The statement of the prosecutor was corroborated by the testimony of Essoo Manojee and Mahomed Shaik.

His worship found the prisoner guilty on the evidence before him, and fined him ten rupees.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Antone De Souza, was brought up on remand, charged with Criminal Breach of Trust, and thereby dishonestly misappropriating one buggy of the value of one hundred and twenty-five rupees, the property of one Bhookhundass Bhugwandass.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the following additional evidence was taken.

Bapoo Bhowanjee examined.—He is an Omnibus driver in the service of the prosecutor Bhookhundass, and lives in the Kalbadevi road. One day, upwards of two months ago he took a hackney buggy belonging to his master to the carriage painting shop kept by the prisoner at Grant Road. He found the prisoner at his shop, and he agreed to varnish the buggy and make some repair for six rupees. Prisoner said that he would have it finished in eight or ten days. In eight or ten days afterwards witness went for the buggy. He found the buggy in the prisoner's painting shop. Saw the prisoner there and he told him to come on the following day. On the following day about eight o'clock the prisoner came to witness' house, and said the buggy was finished. Witness took him to his master, and thence he went with the prisoner to his painting shop. He found the buggy there, but refused to take it. Two or three days afterwards witness went to his native country. He returned to Bombay about a month ago, and found that the buggy in question was not with his master. On enquiries made by the witness he found that the prisoner's painting shop had been removed from the Grant Road. One day fifteen or sixteen days ago, witness went to a stable near the Baboola Tank where he saw the prosecutors's buggy. The prisoner was afterwards given into custody.

The Magistrate gave the prisoner the usual warning, and committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—MONDAY, 11TH MAY.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Hunmuntram Sudasook vs. Khemchund Tullockchund.

Dr. Reid for plaintiff.
Mr. Cooper for defendant.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 500, being the amount of a hoondie or bill of exchange, dated 3rd February 1863, payable to bearer drawn at Ferozepore by one Khemchund Dewanchund on and accepted by defendant. The plea was payment. It appeared from the evidence adduced on behalf of the plaintiff, that defendant had accepted the bill which was drawn by his branch firm at Ferozepore and of which the plaintiff was the payee. The acceptance, according to the custom of the Marwarree shroffs, was in the nature of a transfer of the debt by entry of the bill in the book, and not by endorsement as in English bills of exchange. When the bill became due, plaintiff looked for it among a bundle of bills where he had deposited it, and missed it therefrom. He thereupon obtained a duplicate of it and presented it to the defendant, but it was dishonored. The defendant refused to make the payment, and produced the bill bearing an endorsement purporting to shew the receipt of the amount by plaintiff. Plaintiff impugned the endorsement as forgery, and charged the defendant's servant with having stolen the bill on the occasion when the servant had called at the plaintiff's shop to make payment on account of another hoondie, and when the bundle was handed to him to find out the document. It was shewn to be a custom for the acceptor to pay the money on the bill being handed to him by the payee with an endorsement. On behalf of the defendant, testimony was given to the effect that he sent the amount of the hoondie with his broker Assoomull, that Assoomull paid the money to the defendant's *Killadar* who thereupon handed over to him the hoondie with an endorsement acknowledging the receipt of the money, and that the hoondie thus came into defendant's possession. Defendant produced the hoondie into Court, as also the entry in his book shewing the payment thereof. The examination of witnesses occupied the Court the whole of the day. His Honor, after reviewing the whole of the evidence, entered a verdict in favour of the defendant, and certified for costs.

COCHIN.

THE weather throughout last week and this, has been extremely unsettled and monsoonish: the wind blowing with great violence at times, mostly from the southward and westward. Much seasonable rain has fallen, and considerably cooled the night air, though occasionally, the heat of the season makes itself felt, and reminds us that we are still at some distance from the regular monsoon. Shipping operations were interrupted for one or two days by the high surf raging on the bar, but with the cessation of the southerly winds, the sea has completely subsided; and the usual shipments of the season have again resumed their full activity.—*Courier, May 2.*

WE observe by some of the Madras papers, that Mr. R. S. Ellis, of the Civil Service, is likely to be the successor of Mr. Fisher as Resident of Travancore and Cochin; and great anticipations are formed of the advantage that will accrue to these states, from his known character for talent and energy.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS, MADRAS.

PEARL OYSTER FISHERIES.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, ated 19th March 1863 :—

Read the following letter from J. Silver Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to W. Hudleston, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Tinnevelly 12th March 1863, No. 103.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Board and Government, copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Pearl Banks, dated the 9th March, recommending the formation of a nursery for breeding Oysters.

2. As I have already informed the Board, Captain Phipps was with me on the coast both in January and February, examining the southern banks and off and to the south of Trichendoor. The result was not satisfactory, for where young Oysters were found, the Molluse called "Sorum" was mixed with them, so that it can hardly be expected that these Oysters will come to maturity: Captain Phipps left me on the 28th February, and since then his report of the banks between Trichendoor and Tuticorin, is unfavorable. The northern banks have yet to be examined, when the result will be finally reported.

3. The disappearance of the Oysters from the great southern bank near Trichendoor, from which a large Fishery had been anticipated this year, as reported to the Board in my letter of 15th May 1862, is very disappointing, and the formation of a nursery in the harbour of Tuticorin, was fully discussed between the Superintendent and myself. At my desire, Captain Phipps has now brought forward the plan in detail, and which I beg to recommend to the favorable consideration of Government; and to solicit permission to call on the District Engineer to prepare the necessary estimates. The cost will be comparatively very small looking to the results that I hope may be anticipated.

4. The conservation of this valuable source of revenue that had lain dormant for thirty years, has interested me much, and I have been fortunate in having in Captain Phipps an intelligent and zealous Officer to superintend all operations.

From Captain G. A. Phipps, Superintendent of Pearl Banks, to J. Silver, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Tuticorin, 9th March 1863, No. 15.

SIR,—1. The present unsatisfactory prospects of the Tinnevelly Pearl Banks having occupied my most serious attention during the last few weeks, and having come to the conclusion that unless some artificial plan by which means the banks can be continually kept stocked with Oysters is at once adopted, it is extremely doubtful if this valuable source of revenue can ever be depended upon, I beg therefore to propose that a nursery be established in which young Oysters can be bred and reared until they are of sufficient age to bear removing to the present Pearl Banks.

2. I would here mention that from experiments made by the late Dr. Kellaart, and also myself, I am convinced that the removing young Oysters from one bank to another, does not injure them. I have found in some cases that they have formed a fresh byssus within forty-eight hours, this being the case, no injury can therefore be expected to result by the removal of the young Oysters from the nursery to a Pearl Bank, the age of them at that time should be about 2½ to 3 years.

3. From what I have lately learned, it is the practice with the parties who live by the production of the edible Oysters in Europe, to have certain place in which young Oyster are bred, and from this they are removed to their usual beds, the plan I propose is similar, with the exception that no dredge could be used with the Pearl Oysters, and the work must be done by hand, the difference in the two animals requiring this.

4. It has before appeared to me when considering this subject that the great depth of water on the Pearl Banks, the difficulty in getting sufficient Native Divers, and more so of making them work properly with the expense of European Divers, would be more than an uncertain revenue such as that derived from the Pearl Oyster could afford, and also it is well known that the stones used by native Divers do frightful injury to a bank of young Oysters, it is therefore necessary that the nursery should be established in such a place that the depth of water be not more than 6 or 8 feet, so that the necessity of employing Native Divers in removing the young Oysters would be avoided; any work-people who can swim and dive in that depth would be all that is wanted.

5. The late Dr. Killaart in his work on the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon, gave it as his opinion that the Pearl Oyster was in spawn from its birth, it will therefore only be necessary to restock the nursery once in six or seven years. I will now proceed with the plan which I propose to recommend for the consideration of Government.

6. It being necessary that the place fixed upon for the establishment of a nursery, should be free from surf and fresh water, and convenient for careful superintendence, for this purpose no place appears so suitable as the Harbour of Tuticorin; and the bank of sand within the Island about 3½ of a mile in length from east to west and ¼ broad, with a depth of water of from 3 to 7 feet, offers every advantage; this should be walled round with loose Coral until it is formed into a basin, the edges rising three feet above high water-mark, over the bed of this basin live Coral should be regularly spread, so that in a few years it would form a solid mass; this basin should be divided in three parts, one for containing the old Oysters and the other two for the young ones that may be in process of rearing; should it be necessary, the work can be afterwards extended.

7. After the part of the basin set apart for breeding has been stocked it should be watched, and when the spawning has taken place and the young Oyster well formed, they should then be carefully removed by hand from off the old Oysters and rocks, to which they may be attached, and placed in one of the separate parts of the basin, and the same plan again followed each succeeding year; these being again removed to one of the Pearl Banks on becoming of sufficient age.

8. It may be asked, why it is necessary to remove them to the banks at all, and the reason that they cannot be allowed to grow to maturity in the basin attached to the nursery. To this I would say, first, that the space would not be large enough to contain a sufficient number of old Oysters to yield a Fishery, and next that the quality of the Pearl depends upon the clearness of the water, and although Pearls might be found in old Oysters within the nursery, they would not be so valuable as those obtained from the deep Sea banks.

9. According to a calculation made by Dr. Kellaart, he was of opinion that the number of eggs contained in one Oyster of five or six years of age cannot be less than twelve millions. I would here remark that the total number of Oysters fished during the Pearl Fishery of 1861, only amounted to 158,74,500. I mention this to show that the quantity of young Oysters obtained each year from the nursery, will be abundant to stock banks sufficient for each year's fishery.

10. Should Government be disposed to consider and also approve of this proposal, which I most sincerely trust they, will do and which from the immense quantity of Coral that can be obtained almost upon the spot would not prove an expensive undertaking, the cost of the material and superintendence being nearly all as the Boatmen from whom the Coral is purchased, would themselves discharge it on the spot to form the wall, the upper part only requiring a little labor, an estimate of the probable cost could be easily framed by an Officer of the Public Works Department, and the construction of the work completed during the next South-West monsoon and the basins ready to receive Oysters at the commencement of the diving season.

11. In selecting the Banks to be stocked eventually from the nursery, care should be taken that only those formed of hard rock and sufficiently raised above the surrounding sand, be chosen so as to prevent any injury from that cause.

12. When framing the Report called for by the Right Honorable Sir C. Wood in this Despatch No. 15, dated 16th June 1862, I did not deem it necessary to propose any new method for re-stocking the banks believing they were in a fair condition and which then had not been examined. I should now be glad if a copy of this letter be also forwarded to the Secretary of State for India for his information and remarks, and as an Appendix to that Report.

(True Copy.)
J. SILVER, Collector.

Ordered to be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government. The experiment proposed appears to the Board to be well deserving a trial. The cost will be small, and if a successful result be obtained, the returns cannot fail to be highly remunerative. The principle being one that has been successfully applied in Europe to the edible Oyster banks, the Board see much reason to anticipate favorable results here, Dr. Kellaart's researches having proved that the Pearl Mussel bears removal without injury. The funds provided for expenses connected with the Pearl Fishery in the Budgets for the current and next ensuing official years, will furnish ample means for the work of constructing the basin; and their application in this manner to a limited extent appears to the Board to be legitimate and unobjectionable.

(A true Copy and Extract.)
W. HUDLESTON, Secretary.

ORDER THEREON, 13th *April* 1863, No. 650.

The Government sanction the proposed experiment. The probable expense will be stated as soon as it can be estimated.

(True Extract.)

Athenæum and Statesman, May 6.

SIND.

THE DEPOSED KHAN OF KHELAT.—By a special Telegram, forwarded to us by our esteemed and valued correspondent at Jacobabad, "Number Six," and dated yesterday, we are informed that accounts from Beloochistan state, that Khodadad Khan is a fugitive, and is attempting to make his escape through the Hills into Sind, with the view of residing there. It is probable that he will take the road from Koydar, via Beyla, to Kurrachee, and thence to Larkhana and Jacobabad He is reported to have been deserted by all, except a few household servants; and those of his chiefs who were not in active rebellion against him have passively withheld their assistance.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), May 5.*

THE TELEGRAPH.—Mr. W. R. Brooke, the successor of the late Mr. Smith, as Superintendent of the Sind Circle, arrived from Bombay in the *Pioneer* last Friday and has assumed charge of his office.—*Sindian, May 6.*

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.—Major W. E. MacLeod, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Sind Division, has obtained leave of absence from the 7th to 14th instant, on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay under the new Furlough Regulations for the purpose of appearing before a final Medical Board. Major MacLeod has been recommended for twenty months' leave to England.—*Id.*

THE KURRACHEE SCREW PRESSES.

THE Company is based upon a capital divided into 200 shares, 100 of which have been taken up by the firms of Messrs. Fleming and Co., and Finlay and Co The presses in use are "Brunton's Patent." The first was landed ex *Magna Bona* on the 1st May 1862, and the second ex *Balnaquith* on the 2nd April 1863. The difficulty which attended the securing of a site, greatly protracted the erection of suitable premises. The cost of the presses and the buildings to this date, we are told, has nearly reached Rs. 1,75,000. The filling up of the site, which lies at a most advantageous point for the shipping, a little beyond the Napier obelisk on the Mole, has formed no inconsiderable items of this expenditure. As the cotton will have to pass through the Customs gates to reach the establishment, we are assured Mr. Dalzell has taken steps to facilitate its transit and prevent delays. One press goes into full operation to-day, nearly 2,000 bales having been spoken for by our merchants, and the second press is expected to be in working order in about a month hence. We have much pleasure in adding that the praise bestowed upon Mr. McKenzie, the Engineer, to whom was confided the putting up of the machinery, and Mr. Robson, the contractor, who had charge of the erection of the buildings, has been most deservedly accorded.—*Id.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE INDUS.

SINCE our last impression, we have received another supplement to the *Punjaub Government Gazette*, containing the abstract of the Register of traffic by country boats on the Indus for the quarter ending 31st January, 1863, which exhibits a result that the most sanguine could not have hoped for, and proves that in estimating the down-traffic by native boats at two lakhs monthly, we were, as stated in our article of last Saturday, far below the mark. We shall not fulfil our promise of going into the subject, at this early day, as we have not yet collected all the information we wish to say before the reader on this important matter. It is probable, however, that we shall shortly be in a position to submit the result of the year's total operations on the river, in a form the accuracy of which it will be impossible to question. For the present, therefore, we shall content ourselves with giving a synopsis of the Return before us:—

Down Traffic by 634 Boats.

Wheat, mds. ...	1,005 worth Rs.	1,134
Gram, „ ...	1,87,799	18,799
Rice, „ ...	748	2,244
Dall, 4 kinds, „ ...	3,391	10,173
Cotton, „ ...	81,352	17,89,744
Molasses, „ ...	11,285	56,425
Sugar, „ ...	4,273	51,300
Indigo, „ ...	405	1,800
Linseed, „ ...	4,749	14,277
Mustard seed, „ ...	80,002	2,40,006
Till Sersoon, „ ...	8,115	24,345
Tobacco, „ ...	49	147
Hemp or Moong, „	716	1,432
Oil, 2 kinds, „ ...	137	1,088
Ghee, „ ...	3,810	50,500
Wool, „ ...	37,203	5,39,305
Saltpetre „ ...	3,287	46,018
Salt, „ ...	2,330	1,165
Sujee, „ ...	100	100
Munjeet, „ ...	447	4,470
Almonds, „ ...	25	250
Raisins, „ ...	563	4,528
Spices, „ ...	10,436	1,56,540
Iron, „ ...	12	96
Bales of Cloth and Pieces of Goods...	1,357	1,36,400
Total...	2,73,242	31,52,286
Preceding Quarter's Traffic ...	1,62,369	8,52,912
Increase mds.	1,10,873	Rs. 22,99,374

This is astonishing, but can be easily accounted for, as 242 boats more were employed in the last quarter than in the preceding one. The articles which show the greatest increase are Cotton, Rs. 15,58,663; Mustard Seed, 1,78,080 Wool, 4,65,895; and Spices, 80, 325. It will be recollected that lately we announced was a large quantity of Cotton *in transitu* from Ferozepore, a statement which the quarter's traffic amply substantiates. As compared with the corresponding months of November and December 1861, and January, 1862, the above statistics show an increase of 236 boats employed, and 72,763 maunds of merchandize conveyed, representing a sum of Rs. 18,43,586. To this increase the following items contribute chiefly:—dall, Rs. 71, 927; *Cotton* 16,57,212; mustard seed, 1,12,216; wool, (although the quantity is less by 9,092 mds.) 1,27,691; and spices, 93,581. The increased exportation of the three last staples discloses to what extent the agricultural resources of the Punjab are being developed, and warrant the supposition that, since there exists no extraordinary cause to produce it, as in the case of cotton for instance, it must continue to gain importance every additional season, and more than make up for any deficit which might occur in the trade should the absence of a demand for cotton ever reduce its exportation to an insignificant figure.

The decrease in the down traffic occurs in wheat, barley, rice, molasses, sugar, indigo, tobacco, hemp, oil, ghee, horns, hides, salt-petre, munjeet, almonds, and raisins; in each of which, the falling off is so inconsiderable as to be scarcely deserving of mention.

The ports of embarkation are as follows :—

Down the Sutlej.

305 Boats from	Ferozepore	Rs. 17,98,564
39 „	Bungla	2,39,695
5 „	Bhawulpore	29,113
349		Rs. 20,67,372

Down the Jhelum.

19 Boats from	Pind Dadun Khan	Rs. 89,050
14 „	Saheewall	1,42,051
9 „	Jhelum	22,664
2 „	Jhung	19,215
7 „	Shahpore	57,100
7 „	Akalgurh	1,400
58		Rs. 3,31,480

Down the Chenab.

7 Boats from	Mooltan	Rs. 1,46,031
10 „	Soojabad	28,100
21 „	Wuzeerabad	89,460
20 „	Khangurh	27,936
14 „	Seetpore	32,154
3 „	Chacharow	8,100
75		Rs. 3,31,781

Down the Indus.

8 Boats from	Kalabagh	Rs. 30,230
13 „	Isaw Kail	34,567
7 „	Peshawur	67,775
21 „	Dera Ghazee Khan	1,45,710
27 „	Dera Ismail Khan	1,14,085
3 „	Juttoe	7,845
10 „	Mittunkote	8,841
89		Rs. 4,09,053

The up-river traffic consisted of the undermentioned articles, conveyed by 198 boats :—

Wheat, mds.	720	Rs. 950
Gram, „	330	412
Rice, „	326	978
Tobacco, „	50	200
Oil, 2 kinds, „	30	240
Hides, „	1,400	560
Munjeet „	60	600
Cocoanuts, No.	800	32
Dried dates, mds.	2,796	11,184
Almonds „	266	2,660
Spices, „	17,739	2,66,085
Iron „	21,509	1,72,072
Pewter, „	96	990
Copper, „	1	70
Bales of cloth and pieces of goods	310	32,000
Total...	43,923	4,89,033
Corresponding period 1861-62...	50,573	5,01,638
Decrease...	6,650	Rs. 12,605

The falling off occurring principally in the importation of metals of which 32,138 maunds estimated at Rs. 2,92,355 were shipped the year before. As compared with the preceding quartor, this species of traffic shows an increase of Rs. 79,032, occasioned exclusively by the quantity of spices which alone show an excess of Rs. 2,28,335.

We may close this abstract, which will at least be valuable for future reference, with a recapitulation of the total trade for the past six months :—

	Boats.	Mds. Goods.
	1,300	5,80,950
Corresponding Period last year...	1,015	3,87,997
Increase.........	285	1 92,953

The fact that there has been an increase in native craft tonnage, in the presence of the greater facilities which steam navigation offered during the fast half-year, is but another index of the great importance which the river traffic is daily acquiring.—*Id.*

THE BUDGET.

(*From the Englishman, May 1.*)

GREATLY shall we be surprised if the scene which has just been enacted in the Chamber of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy will not for some years to come be regarded as a historical picture illustrating one of the most significant events in the annals of our Indian empire, and the final accomplishment of the first triumph of Imperial rule. The terrible load of deficit which had been the normal state of Indian finances for many years, and which, aggravated by the great mutiny and its fearful expenditure, had led many to regard this splendid and undeveloped continent as a country that could not pay, has now been at last removed, we trust for ever; and a clear, incontestible surplus has been declared, which, we are solemnly assured, no financier can gainsay, and which in round numbers may be stated as not falling far short of a crore of rupees, or a million sterling. This glorious result for which few of us dared to hope a few short years ago, has now been achieved, not by the sack of cities or forced levies from conquered nations; nor by the confiscation of estates or kingdoms; nor even by the imposition of such heavy and increased taxation as Great Britain herself has been frequently called upon to bear in the hour of danger, for of the three war taxes that were threatened by Mr. Wilson, two were withdrawn, whilst the third is now evidently doomed to expire. The result indicated has been achieved by the application of those financial principles which home experience has taught us to be the only true ones; by reducing in time of peace and expenditure which ought only to be necessary in time of war.

This great work was commenced three short years ago by the late James Wilson, a man of undoubted mark, of great energy and indomitable will, but who, unfortunately, was carried away before he had acquired that personal experience of India and her people which is so essentially necessary to Indian administrators and Indian legislators. But the adjustment of income and expenditure was really effected by Mr. Laing; for though in reality there is said to have been a nominal deficit of a lac and a half, not worthy of the name, yet this arises from a very doubtful mode of keeping accounts, which we will not now discuss. A third English financier has now put the coping stone upon the work of adjustment. One-fourth of the income-tax from all sources is abolished from the 1st of August next; other duties are to be lowered and raised; the interest on our debt is fully paid; and having done all and met all charges, both in Great Britain and in this country, India still has nearly half a million sterling to spare upon the expenditure of the year.

But the submission of the financial statement by Sir Charles Trevelyan is interesting in more ways than one. It is true that the great work of reduction achieved by his predecessors, and which he has just proclaimed, might have been carried out by an Indian administrator. But in the first place, we have the fact that it was not so carried out, and we may, moreover, add that had it been achieved, as it undoubledly was achieved, in Lord William Bentinck's time, the world would have been in the same advanced stage of wisdom as regards Indian affairs as it was before. But now light has come out of darkness, and order out of chaos, and a man of ordinary understanding may now apprehend the actual state of Indian finance which but four short years ago was a problem that none could solve.

Moreover, the financial statement of Sir Charles Trevelyan, like the statement of his predecessor, was something more than a mere array of figures and the declaration of a balance on the right side. It was a careful financial exposition exhibiting what had been done, and what remained to be done, and the principles upon which the several measures had been carried out. There is thus very much to notice and to discuss in the statement which we have just heard; but with the words yet ringing in our ears it is impossible to give full attention or full justice to the ideas they convey. But both the arithmetic of the thing, and Sir Charles Trevelyan's views on finance in general, on the Native army and police, on the abolition of dockyards, on the opium duty, on the salt revenue, on railways and public works, are such as to invite discussion, and may be made the texts of articles on a future day. Especially shall we have something to say upon the revision of establishments upon the home model, which Sir Charles Trevelyan has engaged to carry out, and which requires to be fully explained and discussed in this country, where the nature of a civil career in England is so little understood, and where the details connected with it are wholly unknown. But to-day it is sufficient to exult for the present in the unquestionable fact that India can not only pay her way, but that her waste-lands and thousand undeveloped resources could extinguish her debt were it ten times greater than it is, and that a day is already dawning upon that India of the future which has yet a great part to fulfil in the destinies of man, and which, we trust, will be for generations to come the pride and glory of British rule.

Of the Budget itself we have but little to say. Its actual results will be exhibited elsewhere. Moreover, the work of reduction and adjustment of revenue and expenditure has been chiefly carried out by Sir Charles Trevelyan's predecessors, and is also due to the elasticity of the resources of our Indian empire. But to the ideas expressed, and to the program of what is to be done, we have as yet to do full justice, and we hope to do so on a future day.

JOHN CALVIN.*

(*From the Spectator, March 21.*)

"TRUTH," says Calvin, "is the child of Time;" a memorable generalization of which, in these last days, it would, perhaps, be difficult to find a more satisfactory illustration than is supplied by the gradually increasing appreciation of the work and the character of the great Reformer who uttered it. No doubt, epigrammatic Frenchmen still speak of the ruthless despot who would fain have transported the Vatican to Geneva, and clever young Englishmen, especially those of the old Unitarian type, still repeat, in their essays and reviews, the language of Macaulay and Brougham, and Hallam and Gibbon, touching the death of Servetus. But both in this country and in Germany—not to speak of Geneva itself—there are few thoughtful and impartial students of history who would not indignantly repudiate the once popular platitudes about the fanatical persecutor and the propounder of "The Horrible Decree." Had Calvin been called on to crown his righteous life and enormous labours by a martyr's death —and no one of "the noble army" ever showed a more perfect trust in God than he would have manifested at the stake—we cannot but believe that the star of his reputation would never have suffered an eclipse at all. For, generally speaking, the "children" have ever been forward to "build the tombs" of the prophets whom their "fathers slew." But if the denouncer of orthodox iniquity, or the preacher of heretical truth, is allowed to go to his grave in peace, it is curious to note how long he may have to wait before his rightful *In Memorium* is reared.

It is not a little enigmatic that so much antipathy, we might almost say malevolence, has been manifested towards Calvin himself. For during his mortal life he was from his boyhood upwards one "greatly beloved," while, on the other hand, among all his great contemporaries not one was to be found in whom all merely personal motives were, so to speak, more thoroughly absorbed into the focus of higher influences. It has been said that Calvin's heart was in his head. The imputation would have been resented by all who knew him, and can never be honestly repeated by those who are familiar with the Reformer's letters Unlike Luther, who not only thinks aloud, but makes public confession of his varying moods of feeling, "pope one-another" being his favourite father confessor, Calvin is, as a rule, severely reticent about himself. But in various "dedication" to his friends, and throughout his endless correspondence, we have amplest proof that beneath the granite logic there flowed the living waters of deep affection. How pathetic is his lamentation over Philip Melancthon, which masters even Calvin's wonted self-restraint, and makes itself for ever audible in the volume against Heshusius :—

"Oh! Philip Melancthon—for it is thou whom I address, thou who now livest at the right hand of God with Christ, awaiting us on high until we shall be gathered together with thee into the blissful rest—an hundred times, in thy hours of weariness and dejection, hast thou leaned thy head on my bosom and said, 'Would to God, would to God, I might thus die!' And as for me, an hundred times have I regretted that it was not granted to us to be constantly near each other.

But in addition to the depth and tenacity of his undemonstrative affection for his friends, Idelette de Bure, who was in very deed an angel in his modest home for nine years, could testify how blessed it was to share the love of such a husband as John Calvin, and in his silent but all the more suffering way, he carried with him to the grave the sorrow, still fresh, which her removal from his companionship had occasioned. When he ever did speak of Idelette, during the fifteen years that he survived her, it was always with profound emotion, while in the quite early days of his grief he writes to Viret: —"She was a precious help to me—I struggle to restrain my grief, and my friends, too, do their best. We make, however, but little progress. Thou knowest the tenderness of my heart, not to say its weakness; and but for the most resolute efforts to vanquish my oversorrow, I should wholly sink beneath its weight." His letter to Farel, is equally affecting :—"Adieu! then, dear and well-beloved brother; may God guide thee by His Spirit, and help me in my tribulation! I should have been quite crushed by this blow, if God had not stretched out His hand to me from heaven."

We have to note in addition, that inexorably uncompromising though Calvin was, whenever the claims of what he conceived to be truth directly revealed from Heaven were involved, there was in him a grand generosity of nature, which at once enabled him to recognize the nobler qualities of his brother reformers, and prompted him to forgive and forget their discourtesies, or even injustice towards himself. For example, in a letter to Bullinger (1544), after alluding to the wrong which Luther had recently done him in a polemic the Zwinglians, he thus speaks of the great German :—

"O Bullinger; I implore thee never to forget how great, and how greatly gifted a mon Tuther is..... As for myself, I have often said,.. and I still repeat the saying, that if he were to call me a devil I should still continue to regard him with great esteem, and to acknowledge him as a distinguished servant of God."

A few months after those words were written, he thus addressed Luther himself. though Melancthon, in his timidity, never forwarded in letter :—

"Would that I could fly to thee and enjoy thy society were it only for a few hours! But since that blessedness is not granted to me here, I hope it will soon be given to us in the Kingdom of God. Farewell still then, most honoured man, thou eminent servant of Christ and father, for ever to be venerated by me."

Very strange language, no doubt, for a quite heartless man to use. But even if it were true that Calvin possessed very little natural affection, the fact could hardly be reckoned criminal, unles it could at the same time be established that the slender amount of relative sensibility which nature had given him was trodden under foot by the remorseless logician and that only a man who had wilfully desecrated the impulses of his own heart could have looked on the death of the Servetus as anything less than judicial murder.

As we have seen that the indifference to human joys and griefs ascribed to Calvin is the fiction of those who did not know him, we must look elsewhere for the secret of his predestinarianism, and of his participation in the martyrdom of the unhappy Spaniard.

Nineteen years before his tragic end, Michael Servetus challenged John Calvin to a public discussion on the subject of the Trinity. Calvin was then in his twenty-fifth year, and was just emerging into notoriety. Already (1534) he had had to make his escape from Paris, in consequence of an oration which he wrote for Nicolas Cop, the rector of the University, and which was delivered by the latter. "The young Reformer escaped by a window, and run to the house of a vinedresser, in the suburb of St. Victor, where he changed his dress." Before his retreat men of all ranks had become his devout disciples. It is not known where or when he himself first discerned clearly the great doctrine which as some would put the matter, it was previously given to Luther to discover. We learn from Calvin himself, however, that he, too, had to pass through experiences of "extreme horror," ere he learned the secret of ceasing to torture himself by gazing on his own dark shadow, and turned round in self-forgetfulness and self-renunciation, to behold the light that shone in the face of Christ. And it was probably at Bourges, while studying Greek, and especially the Greek of the New Testament, under Melchior Wolmar, that the tonsured boy-chaplain, who had now reached his twentieth year, and had recently filled Orleans with the fame of his vast legal acquirements, in his quiet but intense way sundered for ever the links which bound him to the Church of Rome. Luther, the impulsive Teuton, clasps his hands with childlike delight at each fresh discovery, and shouts his "Eureka" over Christendom. Calvin, the Frenchman, whose passion is symmetry and order, makes no hasty sign, but works on in silent, in-burning enthusiasm, until a coherent system is shaped and perfected. No sooner, however, had he completed his *plans* so to speak, than first at Bourges, and then in Paris, the living materials of the new ecclesiastical edifice ranged themselves under his architectonic will. "There was," he says, "no retreat for him any where any longer; " and though, "by nature somewhat shamefaced and unsocial, and one who loved repose," he was "led and whirled about" until he wholly consecrated himself to the task of teacher to which men called him so urgently, and for which he seemed to have received a higher than human ordination. His mastery of his native language, to the grammatical development of which he gave an immense impulse, was one of the elements of his quite regal influence over his countrymen. From the first, by his letters to the poor deceived people, with whom the "prisons overflowed," and by his preaching in private houses, Calvin was gradually inscribing on men's hearts the ineffaceable tokens of his apostleship; not unwatched by the Sorbonne and the Parliament, until an order of imprisonment was issued against the suspected author of the very Lutheran oration already, alluded to, At the court of Marguerite of Valois Calvin found a genial asylum, and it was there, too, that the good old Le Fevre recognized, as by an intuition, that in the person of the pale and worn refugee there stood before him the man who beyond all others was to build up the Reformation in France. Through the intervention of Marguerit with her brother Francis I., "the obscure Lutherans" enjoyed a season of comparative freedom from molestation, and during the brief respite Calvin returned to Paris.

Servetus, in singling out his antagonist only showed that the tide of men's interests was steadily flowing in the direction of Calvin. Calvin defeated would, moreover, mean that the Reformation itself, in adopting the dogma of the Trinity, was based on an indefensible foundation. But Servetus failed to appear, and the two young men, who curiously enough were children of the same year (1509), were not now to meet on the arena of debate'

The hour, however, for their meeting was to come: alas! that histoy has to record it. But notwithstanding all the evil epithets waich have been hurled at Calvin's head, as if he eminently, he almost single-handed, had compassed and perpetrated that enormity which has left so sad a blot on nascent Protestantism the fact is buttressed by incontestable proof that though Calvin shared with Malanothon, and Cranmer, and Jewel, and we may say, indeed, with nearly all his noteworthy contemporaries, the general conviction of the age that heresy was a crime to be punished, even by death, it was not Calvin who burned Servetus. Had Calvin been absolutely master of Geneva when Servetus appeared within her gates, the fatal pile would never have been kindled. And as briefly as is consistent with clearness, we shall now endeavour to indicate how far Calvin really participated in those transactions which led, first, to the apprehension and condemnation of Servetus by the Romish Inquisition at Vienne, as in those which only terminated with the barbarous *auto do fe* in Geneva.

At Vienne, in Dauphiny, a Catholic tribunal had found Servetus guilty of blaspheny, and had sentenced him to be burned by a slow fire. He made his escape from prison, and came to Geneva. Did Calvin initiate or assist in the procedure which brought about the seizure of Servetus be the Catholic authorities? Appearances were alleged to be against Calvin and the presumptions have been paraded unscrupulously as solid proofs by writers who seem to have ignored both what the Reformer frankly admits, and what he emphatically denies, in his *Declaration against the Errors of Servetus*, which was published in 1554, only a few months after the terrible tragedy took place. Calvin's words are these:—"The rumour is current that through my management Servetus was apprehended on Papal territory, namely, at Vienne, and, in consequence, many affirmed that I acted wrongly in abandoning him to the deadly enemies of the faith. There is no truth in this frivolous scandal." But he adds:—"If the accusation were true, *I would not deny it, and I do not think it would tend to my dishonour.*" From a man like Calvin we accept this denial without the slightest hesitation. But while the initial measures against Servetus were neither suggested nor shared in by him, it has to be added that certain letters of Servetus to Calvin were furnished by *Calvin's secretary* to the Catholic Inquisition at Vienne and that, by means of these letters, the evidence already sufficient, of the identity of the ill-starred heretic was strikingly corroborated. Nay more, it was from a letter of this same secretary, by name Trie, to a friend in Lyons, that the Viennese ecclesiastics first learned that Servetus had recently printed in Vienne itself a large edition of his "Christianismi Restitutio."

On the fact thus supplied by Trie the Inquisition based its whole procedure; but there is not the faintest whisper that Calvin was cognizant of the writing of the letter in which the fact was mentioned, while we have, on the contrary, Calvin's own express contradiction of the rumour that he had first set the Inquisitorial machinery in motion. What is still doubtful in the matter is whether Trie obtained the letters of Servetus surreptiously. The secretary does, indeed, say, "I must confess I have had great trouble in procuring what I now send you from Mr. Calvin. I have, however importuned him so much, representing to him that I should incur the reproach of levity if he did not belp me, that he has at last consented to hand over what I send." But we hardly think that this statement, which was not *published* before 1749, counterbalances Calvin's denial, which was given to the world, as we have seen, immediately after the death of Servetus.

M. Bungener, whose candour is not less striking than the intellectual ability and fine pictorial power which characterise his most interesting volume, appears to attach very little, if any, importance at all to the statements of Trie. On the other hand, we find that the Scotch Dr. Cunningham, in his "Essay on Calvin," accepts Trie's evidence as quiet conclusive. After a very careful consideration of the subject we are persuaded with M. Bungener that the "Secretary had no authority from Calvin to do what he died." At all events, although the untoward letters* are mentioned among the *pieces justificatives* in the sentence pronounced by the Catholic authorities upon Servetus, it was from quite other sources that they obtained full and unmistakeable proof that, in spite of his deliberate perjury, he accused was Servetus that he had lived for thirteen years in Vienne, under a feigned name, and that he had caused to be printed and published the book which had been ascribed to him. But even if we were forced to concede that the letters in question were, reluctantly, indeed, but still really, handed over secretary, rhetorical animosity is none the less outrageous when it talks of Calvin's plotting for years the destruction of Servetus, and instigating from the beginning the proceedings against him. We must refer our readers to the very clear and comprehensive narrative of M. Bungener for an account of the later scenes of the Servetus drama. As everybody knows, Calvin was the first in Geneva to move against his old challenger, and it was he who procured his arrest. It was he too, who, as the criminal process advanced, became the principal, if not sole, accuser of Servetus. But in the end the fate of the gifted yet not very interesting sufferer, was pronounced, not by Calvin, but, we may say, outside of Geneva itself. The Churches of Switzerland, when appealed to by the lesser Council of Geneva, unanimously decided that a blasphemer so pronounced must die; and the Genevese felt that this formidable harmony of opinion left them no alternative, unless they were to expose themselves to the twofold charge of being more tolerant of heresy than Rome was, and of proving faithless at the same time to the Reformation itself, which had demanded the death of the gain-sayer of orthodoxy. That all Calvin said and did in the matter was untinged by poor personal animosity is palpable to all who read the story without a bias; and, as a proof that even the tremendous belief inherited from Rome had not, in the case of Calvin, wholly annihilated the humanities, it has to be recorded that he strove, but strove in vain, to get the punishment by the sword substituted for death by fire.

Justice to Calvin demands these further considerations —that he was no heresy hunter, that his condemnation of Servetus was not based on the ground that the latter *entertained* heterodox opinions, for in the eyes of Calvin all Papists were in error; yet he never hinted that it was lawful or right for him to persecute *them*, because from his point of view they were heterodox; and that the reason which chiefly swayed with him was, that Servetus had *published* and was propagating principles not only opposed to Christianity, subversive of social order as well. Nevertheless, the martyrdom of Servetus was both a blunder and a crime—a blunder, for as M. Budgener well says, "infallibility alone can logically persecute;" but a blunder which even the logic of Calvin failed to detect, and a crime whose criminality was wholly foreign to the Christian consciousness of the age.

From his birth at Noyon in Picardy, in 1500, to his death at Geneva, after weeks of sad suffering, in 1564, the story of Calvin's life is unfolded by M. Bungener in a very orderly and luminous way. And not that story only, but the contemporary environment of those fifty-five years during which Calvin lived and laboured, is sketched with a vigorous hand and we had almost said a poet's eye. M. Bungener is, indeed, a master artist; and one of his rare gifts is his power of compression. He never wearies us with details. By a few suggestive strokes he sets before the imagination a vivid and impressive picture. And if, on the one hand, we are struck with our author's narrative accomplishment, we are not less admirers of his power of analysis. Readers, for example, who know of Calvin's Institutes, or of his Catechism, only by name, will learn from a few pages of M. Bungener what Calvin really meant to teach in both; and will, perhaps, somewhat marvel that the former, which not only was an apology for French Protestantism, addressed in a noble preface to Francis I., but had given form we may say to the religious conceptions of millions of Protestants for the last 300 years, was the work, expanded afterwards, it is true,—but still in spirit and substance the same work—of a youth of six-and-twenty. Calvin was indeed, never young. The discipline he at last succeeded in enforcing in Geneva, after two years' banishment, was but the application to the 20,000 citizens of the same *regime* to which from his very boyhood he subjected himself. He loved and he wept; but he had no laughter like Knox or Luther. "Smiles are for heaven," he writes; and for him, lifelong, existence was a labour, and a battle with powers of darkness, visible and invisible. That, unrelieved by music, or imagination, or playful fancy, and amid failing health, crushed hopes, and many bereavements his temper gave sting and bitterness to much that he wrote in his later days, is not altogether surprising, however much we may regret his occasional vehemence. Besides, who thought it a duty to cultivate the amenities in theologial controversy in Calvin's days? But if there is a kind of Hebrew scorn, and a censurable use of strong adjectives or substantives towards adversaries, it is not as Calvin's antagonists, but solely as enemies of truth that they are stigmatized Certainly not. If ever a man, in old language, lived and died for "the glory of God," subordinating all selfish considerations to the one great aim of entire submission to the Divine will, that man was John Calvin. The times had need of such a man. He "served his generation." and "fell on sleep." We are thankful that he planted the standard of the Divine decree on the walls of Geneva, and made the city which he entered as an exile in 1536 a far-shining Pharos to all the churches of the Reformation. But we are still more thankful for the unveilings of later days, and for the growing recognition that the Divine will is not limited in its charitable visitations to a select few; but comprehends that entire humanity for which the Son of God laid down His life. The doctrine of predestination, as taught by Calvin, and previously by Augustins, fell among the intellectual and moral Pelagianisms of the time with the power of a living and regenerating truth. But Calvinism, so called, has become among us a dead truism—a kind of Medusa head, which petrifies the best affections of our nature.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Times, March 31.*)

CRACOW, *March* 24.

Poor Langiewicz, after asking in vain to be allowed to go and settle in England, was taken off yesterday to Vienna—or, at least, to the terminus of the Cracow and Vienna Railway, which is all that is really known about the matter here. I happened by some strange chance to be in the street leading to the castle as early as a quarter to 8 o'clock in the morning, and, seeing an empty carriage guarded by four Hussars at the entrance to the church of the district, waited a few minutes to learn who its occupant was to be. Out came the General, gloomy and black. No one saluted him or noticed him, because no one at the time was quite certain who he was. It was evident, however, that he was a State-prisoner, that he had just come from the Castle, and that he was starting on what he conceived to be a momentous journey. Langiewicz is not an Austrian, but a Prussian subject, and he has been making war, not upon Austrians, but upon Russians. Accordingly Austria is in no way called upon to sit in judgment upon him. She has, of course, the right to send him out of Austrian territory, but it is to be hoped that she will not deliver him up to Prussia, as those who have the worst opinion of the Austrian Government fancy she may be tempted to do. There is not the slightest chance, however, of Austria taking such a step as this, if we may judge by her conduct to those Polish insurgents now in her hands who are subjects of Russia. Not one has been surrendered to the Russians (as in old times all would have been), and the best informed persons here say that all are sure to have their liberty before long, though in the meanwhile they will be continued for a time at Olmutz or elsewhere. All the Government has done to them hitherto has been to shut them up in various public buildings, where they sing, smoke, and enjoy themselves as best as they can. On the other hand, it has saved many of them from dying of hunger, or by the lances of the Cossacks, who would infallibly have murdered them had they caught them unarmed or sinking from starvation on Russian territory. If there were any Russian deserters among them, Austria, by the terms of the extradition treaty, would be obliged to give them up, but they all wear the Polish costume, and the only cases of desertion one hears of among the Russian troops are those in which soldiers left their regiments under fire to go and plunder, and could only be induced to return by the officers holding revolvers to their heads, threatening to blow their brains out, and occasionally making an example in that sense. Infamously as the Russian officers have in many cases behaved, I have heard from eye witnesses of some few who did their duty and, disgusted at the excesses committed by their men, and finding their orders utterly disregarded, shot the worst of the malefactors with their own hands. More than one house in the kingdom was thus saved from pillage. I make the statement, not on mere hearsay, but on the authority of the proprietors of these houses, who, however, could not remain on their estates, and took the earliest opportunity of flying to Cracow, now a city of refuge for Poles from all parts of the ancient kingdom. As a rule, whatever the Russian troops have done elsewhere, I have been able to convince myself by the best evidence that near the Galician frontier they have behaved like hordes of savages. The night before last thousands of persons close to Cracow saw villages in flames just on the other side of the border, and every one knew at once that the Cossacks had been there. The Cossacks have even crossed into Galicia, and a skirmish (of which the full particulars have not yet reached me) took place the other day at Czulic, on this side of the frontier, in which an Austrian officer was taken prisoner and an Austrian soldier killed.

MARCH 25.

In spite of the great blow which the capture of Langiewicz certainly has been to the Polish insurrection, no one here is at all downhearted about the matter, except a few tourists, who have come a great distance in order to see the Dictator and his camp, and who will have to go away without seeing anything but the remains of his army attired in the finest specimens of Polish costume ever witnessed on or off any stage. Apart from the Polish costume, which every one without exception now wears, if the animated groups at the corner of every street, in every coffeehouse, in every pastry-cook's shop and Cracow were to be seen anywhere in Russian Poland, there would be constant occupation for the soldiers and police. The Government which the Russians love to insult has left the Government of Russia very far behind. The natural excitement which now prevails in Cracow, instead of being made an excuse for acts of tyranny, as it would be in Russia or France, is simply not noticed, any more than it would be in England, and accordingly nothing comes of it.

One generally thinks of conspirators and insurgents as dark, mysterious, and malignant-looking personages; but the insurgents who have just returned from the army that was once that of Langiewicz have a gay, contented, free and easy appearance, which shows at once that insurrection has become the natural state of Poland, and that all these young men have been simply following, and are bent upon following again, what they have been brought up to regard as their legitimate vocation, and which they will take care shall be the vocation of their children, as it has been that of their fathers and grandfathers.

It is not very easy to discover exactly what number of troops Langiewicz had when he started from Chroberz (the village and estate of the Marquis Wielopolski) to meet the Russians at Zaposcie. As far as I can make out from various statements by persons who ought to know, there were about 700 cavalry (mounted, for the most part, on very indifferent horses), from 400 to 500 Zouaves, nearly 2,000 sithemen, and from 2,000 to 3,000 infantry, armed, latterly, for the most part, with rifles, but in the first instance with old-fashioned muskets, fowling-pieces, revolvers, and whatever they could get. Speaking generally, the insurgents, to whatever corps they belonged, were armed anyhow, dressed anyhow, and fought anyhow; that is to say, in whatever order or disorder happened to suit them, so long as they could manage to beat the enemy. A Zouave was not necessarily dressed like a Zouave, nor did every cavalry, but simply anything that he could manage to strike a blow with.

I may here say a few words about the acts of cruelty attributed to the insurgents by many of the Russian journals. They have been deliberately accused of mutilating their prisoners; of cutting off their noses, ears, and fingers, and (the rest is almost too sickening to relate) forcing them down their throats. I thought that this vile story was without foundation from beginning to end—one of those calumnies which the Russian Government sometimes thinks it advantageous to publish and which, for that reason, it will not allow to be contradicted. There is just one grain of truth, however, beneath the superstructure of falsehood. The Poles have cut off the noses, ears, and fingers of numbers of Russians. They have also cut off their arms and heads; but all this has been done with the sharp sithes of the *Kossaniere* in fair fight. It is said that there are Russians in the hospitals at Warsaw who have lost their noses: but the Russian authorities know perfectly well that these men were never made

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* *Calvin: Sa Vie, son Œuvre, et ses Ecrits.* Pour Felix Bungener. Paris. 1862.—*Calvin: his Life, his Labours, and his Writings.* Translated from the French of Felix Bungener. T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh. (This translation is evidently the work of one who thoroughly understand the original.)

* See Cunningham's "The Reformers and the Theology of the Reformation," p. 332.

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prisoners, and that the new kind of wound has been occasioned by a new kind of weapon

There is a terse untranslatable proverb of Sovaroff which contrasts the capricious folly of the bullet with the steady heroism of the bayonet. I believe the soildiers of Russia have the credit of being able to stand a bayonet charge as well or better than those of any other nation except one, which need not be particularized for the benefit of English readers. But at close quarters the Russian shrinks from the Polish sithe as from death itself; and whenever it has been found possible to get the Kosanieri in however small a number—within something like reach of the enemy the letter has turned and fled. This, after all, is not to be wondered at. The Russian soldier, who is only a Russian peasant, shaven, shorn, and half choked in a tight military suit, is a creature of habit; he has learned that to be skewered on a bayonet is the sort of thing he has to expect and to which the men in his regiment have, in a collective sense, long been accustomed. But to be slashed in the face by people who turn their reaping-hooks into sabres, and their sithes into two-edged swords is more than he ever bargained for, and won't stand it.

On the other hand, the sithemen are said to have become quite unmanageable when they were exposed for any length of time to the fire of the Russians, to which they were of course unable to reply. Accordingly, as a general rule, they have been kept out of sight—either in ambush or behind ordinary infantry—until the moment arrived for them to rush forward and strike terror into the ranks of the Muscovites. All the victories gained by the insurgents under the command of Langiewicz (and I cannot think of one instance in which they were really beaten) have been decided by the sithemen, or the Zouaves, or the sithemen and Zouaves in combination, and generally by the sithemen alone. At Skala Langiewicz not only led the sithemen in person, but himself carried a sithe, which he took up at the last moment before giving the order to charge.

In spite of the success which attended the efforts of the Kossanieri, almost invariably the general opinion seems to be that the corps was too numerous, and that in reforming it only picked men must be included. The perfect sitheman must be strong, or he will not be able to wield his weapon. He must be skilful, or, in making a downward cut, he runs the risk of burying his sithe in the ground, and exposing his head and neck to the blows of the enemy. He must, moreover, possess not only courage enough to rush to the charge under a fire to which he cannot possibly respond, but also, under certain circumstances, the courage to remain under fire until the moment arrives for him to be called into action.

However, under the new system of organization—or rather the old system, to which it has now been determined to return—it is not likely that any corps of 2,000 men will be formed either of sithemen or of any other arm. Every one is convinced that Langiewicz made a great and fatal mistake in attempting to create a regular army, though, of course, every one thought it a very fine thing to do, until the utter impossibility of keeping it in the field was demonstrated by fact. It is said now, with much reason, that the Russian Empire, though weak, was sure to be able, sooner or later, to overpower a force of 6,000 men, ill clothed, ill fed, ill armed, and without any means of procuring ammunition; while, on the other hand, 6,000 men, divided into bands of 500 each, might have kept 20,000 Russians in a perpetual state of anxiety, and have so harassed and "demoralized" them as to have secured frequent opportunities of cutting them off in detail. Probably, however, the Russians are quite right in saying that Langiewicz's plan was to gain possession of some town, and that he desired, above all things, to establish his head quarters at Czenstochowa, the site of a celebrated monastery which has served more than once as a fortress, and has played the same part in the history of Poland that the Laura of the Troitza, near Moscow, has in that of Russia. Czenstochowa is but a small town, but, at certain festivals, it feeds, as than as from 50,000 to 100,000 pilgrims; and all Angiewicz really wanted for his army was food. He could have had as many men as he wished, and they could have taken their arms and ammunition from the Russians, as they have already done on several occasions.

As to the mode of obtaining arms it appears, at first sight, not a very practicable one; but if the Polish cavalry do not mind going into action with only sticks in their hands, and taking their chance of being shot, or of riding down a certain number of Russians and disarming them, such a manœuvre, executed without hesitation, is sure to meet with some amount of success. Many of the students of the Cracow University (which furnished Langiewicz with about 250 men and boys) are known to have obtained their weapons in no other manner.

Most of the accounts that I have read of Langiewicz's army as it stood at Goseza are not only highly coloured but painted in false colours. The numbers, the strictness of the discipline, the excellence of the organization, the brilliancy of the music, the richness of the banners, have all been exaggerated, not to say entirely invented. One thing which has been noticed but not sufficiently dwelt upon, and which it would be impossible to exaggerate or to describe fairly without being suspected of exaggeration, is the enthusiasm which animated this army of farm servants, house servants, workmen, students, schoolboys, and a certain number of the young nobility. Thousands of volunteers were sent back by Langiewicz, not because they were unfit to serve, but because he knew that it would be impossible to arm them or even to feed them. Numbers of young men, too, were kept back by their parents. I am told that all who did join went with the full consent of their families, and were regularly equipped by them for the camp. One lady of my acquaintance had four sons with Langiewicz, she herself with her daughters superintended the preparations for their departure; and the mother and sisters did all they could for the young men by seeing that they were armed to the teeth when they left their home. There are hundreds of boys of 15 and 16 now walking about the streets of Cracow in their fighting costumes who had money given them by their fathers and mothers to enable them to go and fight the "Muscovites"; just as in England body of the same age have money given them to buy cricketbats. They are now "home for the holydays," but it is certain that they will not remain long, and that they are burning with desire to get back to their appointed tasks. One party starts to-morrow, before this letter will be confided to the care of the post-office authorities. Seventeen were arrested last night to prevent them starting. They declare that they will all be off before another week.

I should like some one who believes in the story of the insurgents having been routed at Busk, and afterwards driven across the frontier by the Russians, to have just a glimpse of these same insurgents either those who are at liberty or those who are in confinement. Without looking at the map, without listening to the statements of honourable men who took part in the recent battles, and who know whether these battles were won or lost, it is sufficient to see those who are said by the German and Belgian papers to have been beaten to know at once that they were victorious. Such a test as this cannot, without doubt, be always depended upon. Nevertheless, people who are just returning from a funeral do not generally wear the same expression as people who are just returning from a wedding; and the insurgents who came over the frontier the other day of their own accord (because they had no chief, and because they had no head) look very like the former, and not at all like the latter. If these Poles were beaten, they must enjoy being beaten. It puts them in excellent spirits, and they will certainly go and get beaten again as soon as possible. "If they were not worsted, why did they come away?" is a question which has no doubt been already asked.

They came away because they had fired off their last cartridge, and eaten their last loaf, and worn out the soles of their boots, and lost Langiewicz and Rochebrune and the other officers who in so inexplicable a manner deserted them. The insurgents were hungry enough at the battle of Busk (otherwise of Grochowitza) on the 18th, and many of them from that time had scarce anything to eat until they crossed the frontier early on the morning of the 22d. In fact, if they can be said to have been beaten at all it was not the arms of the Russians, but the famine caused by the new frontier regulations of the Austrian Government, that vanquished them. Without getting supplies from Gallicia, or gaining possession of some town, it was impossible that Langiewicz could maintain an army of 6,000 men. The 6,000 men found themselves more than once in want of 6,000 loaves in a village which at most could only supply 1,000. There was, to be sure, Langiewicz's train, which the Russians pride themselves on having cut off, and which, in fact, was left behind when the bridge over the Nida was burnt after the passage of Rochebrune's Zonavea. But this was about as clever and as important an operation (if it can be said to have been performed at all), as it would be to stop the banking account of a merchant who had a balance of 8d. at his bankers. Langiewicz carried scarcely any supplies, and when he captured artillery from the Russians was obliged to abandon it that nothing might impede the rapidity of his movements. The artillery which he did drag about with him may now be seen in the Castle of Cracow, and is certainly light and portable enough. Two long thin eight-ouncers on one-horse carriages formed the whole of his siege train. Of course a half-pound ball would hurt a man if it hit him, and it is said that these guns carried a considerable distance, and were found very serviceable on many occasions when the Russians, having to move quickly over difficult ground, were obliged to leave their cannon behind. But the title of "Chief of the Artillery" becomes as comic when one has seen the field-pieces as that of "Director of the Civil Government" did, when it appeared that there was nothing for Langiewicz to govern, except his own troops.

General Langiowicz's independent Poland was of a far more moveable nature than the heavy Russian columns which followed it as it shifted its locality, and which re-established Russia by fire and sword wherever Poland had once more ceased to be. For about a week before its fall the Polish Government had no power outside the Dictator's camp, though before Langiewicz's last march it really exercised full sway over all the territory between the camp and the Galician frontier—a much smaller extent even than that of the little republic of Cracow, created in 1815, and swallowed up in 1846. Any person properly recommended to one of General Langiewicz's agents in Cracow could obtain a pass signed in the name of the Provisional Government, but many went without any pass at all, and no one, unless openly and conspicuously bearing arms, was prevented from crossing the border by the Austrian soldiers or police. I fancy the barbarous manner in Mr. Finkenstein or Finkenstone was treated by the Cossacks must have had a powerful effect in stopping all commercial visits and certainly all visits of pleasure to the Polish camp. For nearly a week, however, before the battle of Zaposice (fought on the 17th) the difficulty of conveying provisions, clothing, and ammunition across the frontier had been gradually increasing, and this not owing to the alertness of the Cossacks, but to the formal prohibition, strictly enforced, of the Austrian Government. That there might be no mistake about the matter Count Mensdorff on the 15th published an order which may now be seen on all the walls of Cracow, and which forbids the transit of food, clothes, and ammunition from Galicia to the kingdom of Poland, Bread, brandy, boots, and gunpowder were all that the insurgents wanted, and these articles of prime necessity would have been liberally supplied to them had not the frontier been closed.

(From another Correspondent.)

Breslau, *March* 27.

The defeat of Langiewicz was no sooner known at St. Petersburg than the Russian Government in a note addressed to its representatives at Paris, expressed a willingness to improve the condition of Poland, and bestow another batch of liberal concessions upon the unfortunate country. Now that rebellion might be expected to subside, Prince Gortschakoff added, the Czar had no compunction in announcing his benevolent intentions towards a province he had always wished to raise to a highes degree of prosperity and wealth. The communication was immediately transmitted to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who recommended a lenient treatment of the recusant dependency. So says the Vienna correspondent of the *Cracow Czas* one of the best informed contributors to the leading organ ef Poland.

THERRY'S THIRTY YEARS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*Continued from the Examiner, March* 21, *and Bombay Gazette of April* 22.)

We resume our account of this interesting book. Luke Dillon, John Hardy Vaux, Mais, Fitzgibbon, and Bushell, known by the sobriquet of the "Knave of Diamonds," were amongst the remarkable convicts of Mr. Therry's early experience, and he tells several curious stories about some of them. Devenish is the same he gives to another remarkable personage, who though not a convict, followed a career clouded by mystery and not unstained by guilt.

This man's story is gleaned partly from personal knowledge of the man, and partly from papers and letters that after his death fell into the hands of the Curator of Intestate Estates in Sydney. Devenish had been the leader of the orchestra at one of the theatres at the Surrey side of London. He was an accomplished musician and an excellent dancing-master. Finding his affairs embarrassed, he resolved to fly the country, leaving his wife and four children to provide for themselves as best they might. The following ingenious plan was adopted to avoid inquiry about himself after his exit from England. Having taken his passage in a *chasse-maree* that was to sail from Gravesend for St. Malo on Sunday morning, he appeared in his usual place at the orchestra on the previous Saturday, and was seen there so late as ten at night. On that evening he wore a new hat, inside which his name and address were written in very legible letters. On his way to his home Devenish had to pass over Waterloo bridge. In passing over it he threw his hat over the parapet of the bridge, in order that it might be supposed he had thrown himself over along with it. The stratagem succeeded. The hat was picked up the next morning close to the bridge; the owner was nowhere to be found, the river ineffectually searched, and the supposition prevailed that he was drowned. After remaining some time at St. Malo, where he supported himself by the exercise of his talents, he deemed the place too close to the shores of England, and betook himself to the Isle of France. He might have remained there prosperous and undetected for many years, for he was an adept as a teacher of music and dancing, but he eloped—whether at St. Malo or St. Louis it does not appear from the papers—with the wife of a Captain C——, of the French navy. With her he arrived in Sydney in 1832, and passed her of as his sister. For several years he had excellent business as teacher of dancing and music, realizing an average income of from 600*l.* to 800*l.* a year. It is customary to hold a regatta in Sydney Harbour on the 21st of January, the anniversary of the foundation of the Colony, and on that particular day in 1842 Devenish had hired a boat for the amusement of himself and his *soi-disant* sister. As the evening advanced, when they were a mile distant from the land, a sudden gale arose and upset the boat. The case was one in which the only hope of safety lay in swimming. The boatman escaped by doing so, and Devenish might have also saved his life, for he was an export swimmer, but he would not leave his female companion to perish. He was seen from the shore to bear her up bravely for nearly half a mile. At length they sank together and were drowned. The bodies were next day found."

But the most diabolical villain who, probably, ever reached the Australian shores, was Lynch the manifold murderer. We ourselves, some twenty years ago, commented in this journal on the revelations of this man, observing that "De Foe never wrote a narrative on which truth was more strikingly impressed," and that "Fielding never penetrated into motives more exact or villainous than may be observed in Lynch's confession." These remarks recur to us in once more reading the story of his crimes, as Mr. Therry,—who, as acting Attorney-General for New South Wales, prosecuted, and obtained the conviction of Lynch for the murder of Kerns Landregar, in 1842—relates it from the statement made by the murderer on the day previous to his execution. Lynch was transported from Cavan in 1832 for robbery, and that, like St. Patrick, "he came of decent people" appears in the fact that he arrived in the colony in the same ship with his father, also a convict, transported for manslaughter. In 1835 he was so closely connected with a barbarous murder that, but for the drunkenness in court of a witness whose testimony would have been conclusive, the prosecution failed, and Lynch, with the rest of the prisoners, was acquitted. Seven years afterwards, however, his time came, and with it the confession in which he acknowledged to the commission of eight murders within the space of a few days. The details of these murders we cannot repeat,—the reader will find them in full in Mr. Therry's pages,—but we cannot help adverting again to a striking trait in Lynch's character, the devilish profanity with which he appeals to the Deity while about to commit murder, as if, like the Thug, his religion were the worship of Bhowani. He was the guest of a family named Mulligan, with whom he made a pretence of dealing for goods, the produce of one of his previous murders. "In the evening," he says, "we drank together and got very sociable, but I took care not to drink much. Well! thoughts were in my head, and the time was coming on; I began to be disturbed, and I walked out of the hut. It was a clear, cold, windy night; I looked up at the bright moon, and *I prayed to Almighty God to direct me!* I said to myself, I am an injured man, and the Mulligans have defrauded me of what I perilled life and liberty to obtain. That fellow, when I was starving in the Berrima Iron Gang, has often passed me without so much as giving me a shilling, when he had many pounds which were justly mine in his hands. And now, would it not be right that they should lose all they possess as a judgment upon them for withholding his own from the poor prisoner? *Heaven guide me and point me out what to do!*" A few minutes afterwards and his hands were imbrued in the blood of the whole family, four in number, father, mother, son, and daughter—the last a little girl—whom one by one he treacherously killed with his axe, *praying to God to help him* in the course of the slaughter. Mr. Therry says that this wretched criminal died with the same reckless indifference about his own life with which he had taken the lives of others.

Mr. Therry next relates some very extraordinary circumstances respecting the discovery of murder which occurred at two successive Courts over which he presided. He gives them from his note-book of the trials.

In March, 1846, William Shea was tried before me at the Maitland Circuit Court for the murder of Andrew Menzies. These men were partners in a farm near Maitland. The harvest of the year was prosperous, and promised considerable profit to both. Shea, prompted by avarice to become possessed of the whole of the property on the farm, perpetrated the murder of his partner, under circumstances of great cunning and atrocity. He spread a rumour that Menzies had left the farm, gone to England, and that he (Shea) had previously purchaser of his share, in support of which statement he exhibited at the trial a forged instrument of sale. The story was too improbable to be credited, and the neighbours were determined to make a search for the body of Menzies, suspecting that this industrious old Scotch farmer, who had expressed no previous intention to his neighbours that he was leaving, had unfairly been made away with. For this purpose they formed a party, led by the intelligent police magistrate of the district. Mr. Day employed a few native blacks to join them in the search. The instinctive quickness with which the aborigines trace and discover crime has been in many instances tested by singular success. And here I give the account of the search, as I took it down at the trial from the lips of the principal witness:—As Menzies had not been seen since he was in Shea's company, at work in the tobacco-paddock, late in the evening of the day on which he was last seen alive, we commenced the search in this paddock. We had not proceeded far when, at a stump-hole (a hole made by rooting out the stump of a large tree), one of the blacks suddenly stopped, and drew attention to the stump-hole, as there were marks of the soil having been recently disturbed and dug up there. Black ants were coming up and down out of the hole. One of the blacks called Mr. Day's attention to the circumstance, and exclaimed, "Something here!" On moving the soil beneath the stump-hole, the body of Menzies was found. The head had been pushed under a portion of the stump that had not been quite removed. The body at the time was in an advanced stage of decomposition; but from his gray hairs, which grew to an unusual length over the fore-head, the clothes found upon the body—the same worn by Menzies on the evening he was last seen—and other marks, the identity was completely established. But now comes the most curious fact of coincidence with one proved on the trial of the case I shall next mention. At the trial of Shea it was proved that a tomahawk was found in his hut, and exhibited in Court, the handle of which was soiled with blood, though it had been recently scraped to elude detection. In the eye of the tomahawk, however, or part where the wood enters the iron, *there was a single gray hair, which on comparison, was found to correspond with the hair of Menzies.* Shea subsequently admitted his guilt to the clergyman who attended him at the scaffold. Just eighteen months afterwards, in the same circuit town of Maitland, John Purcell was tried before me for the murder of Joseph Palfrey, at a place called the Rivulet, in the district of Cassalis. The crime in this instance was instigated by jealousy and revenge. Purcell's wife had abandoned her husband and children, and cohabited with Palfrey. The circumstances connected with the deed were extraordinary, but I confine myself to that part of the trial applicable to the purpose for which I cite it—the striking coincidences as to *the finding of the body, and the resemblance of the hair found in the eye of a tomahawk*—which in both cases materially aided in proof of the identity of the murdered man. The discovery of the body took place thus: Mr Brady, a settler, while Purcell was in custody, finding the place deserted, visited the neighbourhood of Purcell's hut with some sheep, to establish a station there. On going to a water-hole about one hundred yards from the hut lately occupied by Purcell, his attention was attracted to a spot scratched apparently by a dog's paw. He noticed large flies settling on the spot; these flies, on being disturbed, returned and lodged there again. Brady then drew the ramrod from his gun, and thrust it into the whole where he noticed flies going up and down. By the smell at the end of the ramrod, he ascertained there was putrid flesh below. The result was the finding the body of Palfrey, sewn up in a bag, about three feet down. Besides the coincidence in these two cases as to the finding of the bodies, there was the further one that in the hut of Purcell was found, concealed under the mattress of his bed, a tomahawk. On its being exhibited in Purcell's presence he evinced much uneasiness, and said to a person present, "I had some hopes until the tomahawk was found, but I have none now." *In the eye of this tomahawk a few hairs of auburn-brown appeared in precisely the corresponding part of the weapon where the grey hair of Menzies was found. These hair corresponded exactly in colour to the hair of Palfrey.* The jury recommended Purcell to mercy, in which recommendation I fully concurred; and his sentence was commuted from death to labour on the roads, for a period prescribed by a local ordinance in like instances. The motive that prompted the deed in these two cases was widely different. Shea was guilty of deliberate murder, from a motive of avarice; Purcell's case was one of less aggravated guilt. The facts in proof on his trialled to the conclusion that he killed Palfrey with the tomahawk as he lay asleep at night, when both men were alone together in Purcell's hut; but the evidence at the trial disclosed that the provocation was gross."

Some of Mr. Therry's circuit journeys were productive of curious incidents. Maitland, now accessible by steamboat from Sydney, in four hours, was a three days' ride across the mountains when first he went to the colony. On his way there he received hospitality from one Solomon Wiseman, who had a beautifully-situated house on the river Hawkesbury. He had originally been a smuggler in the Isle of Wight, but in New South Wales derived an income of from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* a year by a contract with the Government for supplying provisions to convicts who worked upon the roads. This person's habit of life and opinions are thus spoken of.

"At the time I visited Solomon Wiseman, he was surrounded by all the substantial comforts that a farmer with a like income enjoys in England. His household consisted of his wife, an amiable Englishwoman, and four sons, remarkably fine youths, varying from thirteen to eighteen years of age. Being inquisitive how these youths were brought up, and how he provided for their education, I found his notion on the subject of education curious and original. He said education was a point on which he was not very particular; and asked me what was the good of it?—adding the observation, that the acquisition of wealth was the main lesson of life. I told him that amongst other good things, "Education aided in the acquirement of property." "Oh," said he, "my views are quite different. I have four sons; and I say to Richard, 'There's a herd of cattle for you,' and to Tom, 'There's a flock of sheep—I look after them:' so in five years's time they become rich, each the owner of large herds of cattle and flocks sheep. *Now that's what I call education, for by it they acquire means to live.*" It was idle to reason with mine host on the advantage of the observance of duties and the restraints that education was designed to confer. He looked only to the one point of material gain, and discarded every other consideration. These four fine young men pursued the career their parent unwisely marked out for them; and before I left the Colony, from improvident courses, they failed of success in life, and became insolvents.

But the assurance of a hospitable welcome was by no means a certain accompaniment of circuit-life, the performance of circuit duty being often a service of considerable danger. It was, indeed, positively perilous at one time to venture even a few miles from Sydney, in consequence of the daring of the bushrangers. Upon one occasion, in 1834, Mr. Therry passed through what he sensitively calls the exciting ordeal of an interview with them.

"At a lonely spot, on my way to the Batburst circuit, about ten o'clock in the morning, I was hailed by two men, partially hidden behind a tree, their guns pointed at and covering the heads of myself and servant with the cry of "Stop, or I'll send the contents of this through you!" We were at once reduced to a state of terrified submission, and did as we were bid. A few yards further on, and upon the opposite side of the road was posted a third bushranger, with instructions (as I afterwards learned) to fire upon us if we had hesitated in yielding instant obedience. On alighting from the carriage I put my hands instinctively into my pockets, the hope suggesting itself at the instant that by giving my purse I might perhaps save my life. The captain of the gang, however, a convict for life, named Russell suspecting I had put my hands into my pocket to search there for pistols, desired me at once to take them out, or he would shoot me on the spot. No fugleman ever performed a motion more quickly than I disengaged my hands, as directed, from my pockets, which were then rifled by Russell. This varlet, who led the gang (they were a party of three bushrangers, each armed with a double-barrelled gun and a brace of pistols in their belts), consoled me by telling me "that I need not be apprehensive for my life, and that as to the little they took I would not miss it." In the midst of this very alarming adventure a somewhat ludicrous incident occurred. "The captain," as the others called Russell, having taken my money, my watch and chain, espied a watch and chain on my servant. He then asked me if the man, whom he ordered to stand at the horses' heads whilst he was engaged in robbing me, was a free man or a prisoner? that is, an emigrant or a convict. With perhaps imprudent truth I replied he was a free man. "Then," said the ruffian to him, "give me that watch." If I had said he was a convict, the "fellow-feeling that makes us wondrous kind" would have induced him to spare the poor fellow's watch; but finding he was not of the convict clique, he was compelled to surrender it. With great coolness and audacity the bushranger then asked my servant if the watch was one of a horizontal or a lever movement? My servant probably not knowing the difference, guessed at which it was, and said, "Horizontal, sir." The bushranger thereon deliberately opened the watch and examined the works, and said, "What a d——fool you take me for; why, this is a lever, man!" Putting his hand to his hat, with a low bow, as if some favour were conferred upon him, my servant replied, "Excuse my ignorance, sir, I no know better." This explanation was deemed sufficiently apologetic, and we were ordered to stand aside. Another traveller came in view who shared a like fate. The treatment of this traveller showed of what little avail it is to carry arms as a means of defence. On such occasions the bushranger covers your head from roadside with his piece before you have time to use firearms, though you may carry them. Mr. Beaumont, of Richmond, afterwards a member of the legislature, was the gentleman who succeeded me as the next bird to be plucked and breyed upon. After taking the money and watches worn by himself and his wife—a lady just arrived from England—a brace of pocket pistols Mr. Beaumont had in his side pocket, and a gun strapped to the dashboard of his phaeton, they, too, were told to stand aside. A third traveller came the same way, carrying a gun strapped like Mr. Beaumont. Russell quietly unstrapped both guns, and told him and Beaumont they were "a pair of fools for carrying guns in places where they ought to know they could not use them." On examination of the guns, finding the last traveller's gun unfit for his purpose, Russell dashed it against the trunk of a tree with such violence as to separate the stock from the barrel, and he then flung the fragments on the road-side. He kept, however, Mr. Beaumont's—a handsome fowling-piece—which that gentleman did not carry for attack or defence. He was taking it to his station to amuse himself with shooting up the country. To other articles of plunder was added a bundle of percussion-caps, which the rascals found in Mr. Beaumont's pocket. We had still a further ordeal to pass through, which is termed "*boiling up.*" This sort of ordeal consisted in our being grouped together on the roadside, whilst one of the three bushrangers was placed as a sentinel over us, with instructions from the captain to shoot the first man that stirred without permission. Having been thus detained for about half an hour and robbed of everything it was worth a bushranger's while to take, the welcome command was given for us to "move on." These fellows were afterwards apprehended for another and still more serious robbery. They were transported to Norfolk Island, where I understood Russell, the captain of the gang, became leader of the choir in the little church on the island. His fine voice no doubt captivated the chaplain, and constituted "a case of special-circumstances" and exempted him from hard labour."

In a chapter devoted principally to the question of the assignment of convicts as servants, of which the results are a mere lottery, some turning out very well and others exactly the reverse,—Mr. Therry tells the following amusing story of what befel himself with a *ci-divant* sideboard magnate:

On one occasion I had assigned to me an accomplished butler, who had formerly been an under-butler in the service of a nobleman in England, though not in his service at the time he committed the offence for which he was transported. He had been convicted of a burglary and robbery of plate on a large scale in London. The offence was then capital; in his case the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. This well-trained servant at first led the writer to suppose he had got a prize in the lottery of assignment. He was, however, soon undeceived. For a few weeks he behaved remarkably well, but at the end of that time he said he wished to tell me "a bit of his mind." I desired him to speak out freely, which he did to some purpose. "Sir," said he, "you see I thoroughly understand the various branches of my *profession* as a butler." I assented, and asked, "What then?" He replied, "I mean to tell you plainly that I do not intend to do another hand's-turn in your house, unless you allow me regular wages, suitable livery, and those other advantages which I had in the service of noblemen and gentlemen in England." I certainly was taken a little aback by this blunt disclosure of what he termed "*a bit of his mind.*" I remonstrated with him in vain, reminded him that only a few months before he had but a fortunate escape from the scaffold, and that, besides his life being spared, he was almost as well off as servants in ordinary service at home. "Very true, sir," said he; "but having come to the resolution I have stated, I mean to abide by it." "Well," I replied "I suppose you don't require an immediate answer; you'll give me a day or two to think over it, won't you?" "Oh, by all means," he rejoined; "an answer to-morrow, or even at the end of the week, will suffice." So saying, he withdraw. I repaired immediately to the office of the Superintendent of Convicts, reported to him the dialogue that had occurred, and requested him to remove the man forthwith from my service, for I was quite sensible he would be henceforth useless to me. Within two hours from the conversation above detailed, this fellow, who obtained the *sobriquet* of "My Lord" amongst his fellow-convicts, from frequently boasting of having been in noblemen's service, was in the hands of four able-bodied constables. He was at once sent to work in a road-gang, two hundred miles up the country, and, after a couple of years' service there, sobered down to a sensible man, and I understand became (for I never saw him afterwards) a useful waiter at a roadside inn."

We cannot follow Mr Therry so closely as to enter with him into the great number of interesting questions which colonial institutions lead him to discuss, but on the subject to which he has devoted a supplementary chapter of his work,—the best way of dealing with our criminals,—his remarks are too valuable to be silently passed over. Mr Therry is of opinion that, whatever temporary expedient may be resorted to, a return to transportation will be found the only means of securing the peace and protection of society. The fact, he says, that nearly 2,000 convicts have been of late years sent to Western Australia shows that transportation is not impossible, and its renewal, he argues, does not imply that it is to be resumed with all the errors, abuses, and severities that marked its early stages; and he adduces, in support of his argument, the trustworthy evidence of Dr Wilson, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Tasmania, to show how much, before its cessation in that colony, transportation had been divested of some of its most objectionable attributes. Looking at it in an economical point of view, Mr Therry says:

"Those who object to transportation on the score of economy should well consider whether the present cost of convicts at home in gaols, penitentiaries, reformatories, and similar establishments, in four or five years hence will not considerably exceed the expense that would be entailed in enlarging the capabilities of Western Australia for the purpose, or in forming a new penal settlement. There is, besides, this great advantage in the transportation system, that by means of it England gets rid altogether of the bad portion of her population; whereas, by retaining it at home, these establishments become constantly occupied by the crime-class, who spend their lives in passing out of one gaol only to pass into another."

With respect to a new settlement, or in a colony where the free portion of the community requires the labour of convicts, and is willing to receive them, the question assumes a different aspect from that which it wore in New South Wales. If Western Australia is willing to receive convicts to construct its roads, and perform other necessary labour for which they are adapted, why, asks Mr. Therry, should the colony be deprived of the same laborious aid to its advancement that New South Wales enjoyed formerly? and he continues as follows:

"If England, with whom the decision lies as to a place for transportation, in the event of its being resumed, should fix upon Western Australia, or some other part of New Holland, the free and settled Colonies have certainly a right to say to the British Government, "If you send your convicts to Western or Northern Australia do not, for the sake of saving expense to the Imperial Treasury, give conditional pardons to half reformed or wholly unreformed criminals, and allow them to come and prey upon us, as you did in the case of Van Diemen's Land." To go beyond this, and to insist that England shall not establish a penal settlement in any part of the island-continent of New Holland, possessing an area equal to three-fourths of the whole of Europe, half of which is unexplored, may be creditable to the patriotism of those who urge the request—the reasonableness is another matter, on which it is not for me to pronounce a decision. If either of the places above-named, however, be selected, it appears to me the deputation that lately waited upon the Secretary of State borrowed their apprehensions more from fear than from danger of convicts finding their way through and unexplored desert, and through several degrees of longitude and latitude, to invade the comparatively ancient settlements. By land, the invasion is simply impossible; and a local ordinance would suffice to prevent their coming by sea. The long-settled Colonies might compel them to go back in the same vessel that brought them; or, if this could not be done effectually, to whatever place convicts may be sent, they should be bound to pass the whole period of their sentence there; and by the end of that time, few would be found desirous of changing their condition for one in another Colony, which they must know would be disinclined to receive them. Conditional pardons should be restricted to residence in the Colony to which convicts are transported, and every reasonable guarantee should be given against facilitating transit to the older Colonies. No new place for transportation should be selected that would not, in spirit as well as word, keep faith with them that they should not again become the asylums of English convicts.

The ticket-of-leave system is discussed at length by Mr. Therry as a natural corollary to the preceding, and while condemning, on well-argued grounds, its adoption in England, he points out the vast difference of its application to the penal colonies,—and the still greater difference as to the way in which the indulgence is understood. "A ticket-of-leave in England," says Mr. Therry, "does not correspond to a ticket-of-leave in the penal colonies, in its safest and most useful attribute—a police superintendence. The ticket-of-leave system, as it exists in England, is little short of an irregular, irresponsible, and dangerous gaol delivery, without the sanction of any judicial tribunal. There is no family resemblance between the two systems, except in name." A ticket-of-leave in England, Mr. Therry assert, does not correspond to a ticket-of-leave indulgence in Australia, but nearly to a higher degree of remission of punishment, termed "a conditional pardon" in the colonies,—and he defines the three several conditions, for which, and for his further observations on the subject, we refer the reader to Mr. Therry's eminently serviceable volume.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice

Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs.		50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from	20 to	35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise.	4 to	40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved	25 to	30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from	20 to	50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever		700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever		600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds		400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved		300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.

Walking Sticks do. do.

Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.

And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.

A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.

A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.

A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.

A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.

Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.

A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.

Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.

Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.

Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.

Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.

Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.

Steel and Files.

Ropes, Chains, Blocks.

"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.

Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box working at the same time.

This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at 10 each.

The raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled up and he money paid. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, Bombay

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists, a quantity of Colored Broad Cloth, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT KHUMBALLA HILL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the remainder of the valuable Household Furniture, the property of the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram, Esq., comprising Chairs, rich Engravings and Oil Paintings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps, Door and Window Curtains with Rods, Poles, and Rings, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, consisting of Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Almiras, Wardrobes, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Gauze Stand, a small quantity of real English Damask Table Linen and rolls of superior Furniture Chintz, English Mahogany Water Closets, an English Ice Box and a Table Cloth, Screw Press, Dispense and Cookroom articles, choice Plants and Shrubs, Garden Benches, a Carpenters' Chest of English Tools, a number of valuable Books, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT MOUNT COTTAGE, MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the Household property of a gentleman changing his residence.

The same consists of a set of Glassware, neat Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast sets, plated Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Cruet and Egg Stands, Waiters and Bottle Stands, Butter Pots, Candlesticks, Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Card and Sofa Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Dining, Drawing-room, Easy, Priedieu and Rocking Chairs, Chiffoniers, Side board, Screws, Tea Poys, Four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Pictures, Cutlery, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues have been published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c., AT PARK HALL, GUILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, "Park Hall" Guilder Street, Grant Road, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriage, Horse, &c., of W. A. L. McKenzie, Esq., the same comprising a set of Cut Glass Ware, Rich Cut Quart and Pint Decanters, Water and Claret Jugs, a handsome Blue and Gilt Dresden pattern Dinner Set, White and Green Tea Set, a neat flowered Breakfast Set, a White and Gilt Dessert do., Plated [illegible], Cruet and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Tea Tray, Waiter, [illegible] Basket, a Set of King's pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Elaborately Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Pier Table with Marble Slab, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Prodieu, Music, Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, Music Stands, Round Tea Poys, Hat Stand with Stag horns, Sideboard, four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Glass-door do., Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Mahogany Toilet, and Cheval Glasses, Bronzed [illegible] and Plated Double-light Hanging Argand Lamps, Plated Wall Hanging and Table do., a large Mirror in Gilt Frame, an Oval do. in Gilt do., Plated Double Wall-shades with Drops, Carpets, Pictures, Oil Paintings, a Microscope, Stereoscopes, Mahogany Rocking Chair, Flower Vases and Table Ornaments, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

An English-built four-seated Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, &c

A pair of very fast trotting Grey Arab young Carriage Horses.

A set of Plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

An Office Brougham.

A Bay Horse.

A Grey Riding or Carriage Horse.

A set of Plated Single Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

In Re Ragoonath Damotherjee, an Insolvent, and with the consent of Pandoorung Damootherjee.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account of the above-named Insolvent.

A Dwelling-house, situate outside at Bhooleshwar Road.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s MEDICAL HALL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at his residence, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Medical Hall, the valuable household property, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of H. T. Binks, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.)

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF KHANDEISH LINSEED.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, outside Mandavie Bunder, near Bhat Bazar, in the Godown of Malljee Ruttonsey, by his order, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thucker Jairam Visram.

About 500 Bags of Khandeish Linseed.

AUCTION SALE OF A CUTTER-RIGGED BOAT.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a Cutter-rigged Boat, Coppered and Copper-fastened, built of the best Teak, well adapted for Harbour purposes, Sails, Anchors, &c., complete, now lying off the Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The new Patent Malvern Dog Carts, and Plated Carriage and Gig Harness just landed ex *Bavilaw.*

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have just received for sale on commission a couple of very superior highly-finished English built new Patent Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane, and wicker work panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

Also, a few sets of very superior English-made Carriage, Gig, and Dog Cart Harness, with best plated mountings. Prices moderate to effect a quick sale.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th May 1863.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a Physician of Twenty Year's Practice. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post. *

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—

Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnets, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Cheston, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot, Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collers, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. Eduljee Pallonjee Brothers, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)

LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 Black Capsule	35
	" Pts. " "	18
	No. 2 Blue "	30
	" Pts. " "	16
	No. 3 Yellow "	26
	" Pts. " "	14
	No. 4 Green "	22
	" Pts. " "	12
	Medoc Red "	17
	" Pts. " "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	" " per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	" " per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" " per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" " per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" " per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" " per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	" " Pts.	15
	Red Seal	24
	" " Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso " "	30
	Light Golden Green "	28
	Pale Brown "	26
	Pale Yellow "	22
	Pale White "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
" " (Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42
	" " Pts.	21
	White " Bottles	42
	" " Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
" " Pts.		21
Cherry Brandy		30
" Pts.		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

Bombay, April 1863.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Fast Colored Chintz, Lady's Cloak, Lady's Silk Bonnets, Alpaca, Cashmere, and Linen, ready made Clothes, 3 cases Japan Varnished Leather, 1 case Colored Morroco Leather, 75 Kegs White Dry Lead, 50 cases Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, and Sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Staircases.

Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Superior Hair Oil.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th May 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.

(*Without Reserve.*)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are favored with instructions to submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., the valuable Landed and Household Property at Khandalla, belonging to G. L. Clowser, Esq., consisting of Bungalows, Out-buildings, Stabling, Coach-house, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about 20 acres of Ground is situated on one of the best sites in the station, and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Conkan, and is open to the direct sea-breeze.

The Garden is well-stocked with Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, a plentiful supply of good spring water, a good carriage drive runs from the mail road to the Bungalows which are distant about one and a half miles from the Khandalla Railway station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the reversing station on the Ghaut Incline, where all Trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows unfurnished, and all information may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE PROPERTY IS NOW ON VIEW.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder of the purchase-money in cash in seven days.

Note.—Possession will be given on the 31st May 1863.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RAILWAY PLANT, DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES, BULLOCKS, &c. &c., AT PADUSDERRY, NEAR TO DYOLEE STATION.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Padusderry, near to Dyolee Station on MONDAY, the 18th, and on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 A. M., on each day, all the valuable Railway Plant, Contractors and Builders' Materials, &c. &c., used in the execution of the works on the Bhore Ghaut Incline of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, consisting of Waggons, Waggon and Lorry Wheels and Axles, Drills, Iron, Steel Blasting Fuse, Crabs, Blocks, Chains, Contractor's Rails, Cranes, Quarry-men Carpenter's and Black-smith's Tools, Anvils, Shovels, Powrass, Picks, Draught and Saddle Horses and Bullocks, &c. &c.

N. B.—A special train will be run from Bombay and back on the days of sale. Horses and Bullocks to be put up on the 1st day of sale.

Catalogues of full particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers or at Dyolee Station, and the property will be on view from To-morrow, the 13th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble H. Hebbert, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises sets of rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, handsome Claret and Gold Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Dessert Set, rich Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Best Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Pairs of Oval and Round Hotwater Curry Dishes, handsome 4-light Candelabra and Shades, Cruet Stand, Butter Pot, Open-worked Bottlestands, Chased Salver, Fruit Knives in case, Fish Knife and Fork, half a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks single and Chambe Candlesticks, a complete set of English made Silver "fiddle pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, new and second-hand Cutlery, Adam's Revolver, &c., and the Furniture carved Blackwood such as Sets of Camp and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze single and double Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Tea Poys, Reclining Couches, Hat Stand, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock by "James French," Royal Exchange, London, with carved Bracket, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Conversation Couches, English Carpets, Drawing Room and Prideau Chairs, What-nots, Vases, and Figures, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A very light English-built Brougham, with Lamps, Shafts, &c., by "Thrupp Maberly" of London, made to order, with a pair of serviceable Bay Carriage Horses, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness complete.

One double-seated English-built Phaeton, with a pair of powerful Bay Carriage Horses, and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness.

One handsome Black Arab Riding Horse, single and double Harness, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars are published, and the property will be on view from the morning of the 14th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, SQUARE PIANO, THURSTON'S SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, WITH LAMPS, &c., &c., AT "MORLEY HALL," UPPER COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 26th, and WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction at his residence, "Morley Hall," Upper Colaba, all the elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of John Farrar, Esq., (proceeding to England); the same comprises a set of rich cut Glass Ware, "vine-leaf" pattern quart Decanters, Jugs, a glass gilt Dessert Set, a Blue and Gold and White Gold and Red Bordered Dinner Sets, a handsome Green and Gold Tea Set, Green and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of 4 Plated Dish Covers, pairs of Oblong and round Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Soy, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, open worked Bottle Stands, handsome Epergne with Dish, Tea Kettles and Coffee Pots, a set of best Plated Tea Set, Double, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, sets of Plated "king's pattern Spoons and Forks, Liquor Frames, a box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Rummers, &c., sets of Cutlery, a large Blackwood Dining Table for 30 persons, Side Boards, Dumb Waiter, Arm Chairs, Tea Poys, Screens, Drugget Carpets, a first-rate single Barrel Rifle, in case, complete by "Whitworth," a single Barrel Gun in case by "Westley Richards," a superior double Barreled Rifle in case by "Charles Moore," a Revolver in case, and the furniture all carved Blackwood such as Circular Table, plated 3-light and single Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, Bronze Table and Solar Lamps, English Brussels Carpets, open-worked Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation, Half-backed, and Divan Couches, Easy Chairs, open-carved Tea Poys, Cheffonieres, large and small China Jars and Vases, an English Walnut-wood Writing Table with Drawers, 1 Mahagony full toned Square Pianoforte by "J. C. Waring" and Co., with cover, Music Chair, small Pedestal Side Stands, English Whatnots, Alabaster Figures, Pier and Card Tables, a correct going 8-day Clock by "French," City Observatory, London, rich Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Carved Bedstead complete, Camp Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses Clothes and Gown Presses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles, a first-rate Thurston's Slate Billiard Table, Balls, Cues, Frames, &c., with a Bronze Revolving Lamps and elegantly open carved Blackwood Screen &c.

At 1 P. M.

(*If not previously disposed of.*)

A pair of large-sized serviceable Chesnut Carriage Horses, a strong Calcutta-built Double roofed Brougham, with Lamps, Pole, &c. and a set of Double Harness.

A pair of powerful Grey Carriage Horses, and a set of double Harness Side and Hunting Saddles, with Bridles, one English light Basket Carriage, Stable Gear, &c.

"Mooltan," A Grey Arab Horse, a first-rate Hack.

"Kingston," a well-bred Horse, and a fine goer.

"Whalebone," Do. Do. 14·3½.

"Moonshine," Do. Do. 14·3½.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view five days previous to the day of sale.

N. B.—The Horses, Carriages, and the Billiard Table will be put up precisely at 1 P. M. on the 1st day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate English Built light double seated Phaeton, lamps, pole, and Cushions by Smith of Canterbury London, with a pair of very handsome and showy Iron Grey Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of plated Mounted Carriage Harness complete.

The property of G. L. Clowser, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.) Apply to

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1863.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20. Medow Street, Fort, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Mofussil, that he has just received per last Overland steamer the following Choice Selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, White, Colored and Black; Spanish Lace Shawls and Mantles; Ladies' and Children's White Ready-trimmed Straw and Felt Hats; Crinoline Bonnets; the Jenny Lind Human Hair Comb; French Cashmere; French Muslin; Ladies and Children's Shoes and Boots; Children's Socks; Nice French Flowers and Feathers; all sorts of best Perfumery, &c. &c.

Also on hand Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits of all sorts.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2000,000.

Fire Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.

First Issue 25,000 Shares.

Deposit, on Application, £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of London	London.
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SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
" Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on Freight and Goods only, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Capital, £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, King William Street, E.C.

Liverpool Office—Water Street.

Capital One Million, (With power to increase)

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.

Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)

Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)

C. B. Colchester, Esq. (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)

J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co. Manchester and London.)

D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)

Stephen Barker Guion Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.

Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)

Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)

George Kendall, Esq, (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)

J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple London.

John Edward Navlor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.

Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.

Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.

General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,

On very description of Property.

At moderate premiums.

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

Agents for Bombay and Presidency,

Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	£747,939 0 10
Life Department.	
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to	£1,278,726 9 10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,285, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290 19 2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,878 14 1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613 15 9
Guarantee Department.	
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794 17 0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,087 14 8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638 6 8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company' Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. D. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

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AGENTS:—London Frederic Algar, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—Paris Messrs. H. & W. Galignani & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs Thacker Spink, & Co.—Madras Messrs. Pharoah & Co.